



The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHIA IN 1913

VOL. XLIII NO. 243

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1925

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th Oct.	MOOLTAN		20,847
24th "	RAZMAK		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK		16,100
7th Nov.	RAZMAK		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK		16,100
21st "	RAZMAK		16,100
28th "	RAZMAK		16,100
5th Dec.	RAZMAK		16,100
12th "	RAZMAK		16,100
19th "	RAZMAK		16,100
26th "	RAZMAK		16,100
2nd Jan.	RAZMAK		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK		16,100
30th "	RAZMAK		16,100
6th Feb.	RAZMAK		16,100
13th "	RAZMAK		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK		16,100
27th "	RAZMAK		16,100
3rd April	RAZMAK		16,100
10th "	RAZMAK		16,100
17th "	RAZMAK		16,100
24th "	RAZMAK		16,100
1st May	RAZMAK		16,100
8th "	RAZMAK		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK		16,100
22nd "	RAZMAK		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK		16,100

Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
S. S. "China", 31st March, extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
2nd Saloon to London £72, £62, & £52.
3rd Saloon to London £60, £50, & £40.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,278
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD	6,000
4th Feb.	GILINDA	5,000
18th "	GILINDA	5,000
18th April	DOMALA	8,273
8th May	MARGHA	8,273
20th "	DUMANA	8,273
10th June	WARFIELD	6,000

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.
P. & O. SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
15th Oct. MALDERA Australia
27th Oct. TAKADA Australia
10th Nov. MOLDAVIA Australia
24th Nov. SUDAN Australia
22nd Dec. NARKUNDA Australia
24th Dec. SICILIA Australia
22nd Dec. DELTA Australia

* Will not convey passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.
19th Oct. VITA Karachi and Karachi Coastports
14th " KARAPARA East & S. Africa
15th " VARELA East & S. Africa
17th " CHAKLA Karachi and Karachi Coastports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer on through passengers to Buxoro.
The sailing of the "VARELA" on Thursday, 15th October takes the place of the usual FRIDAY sailing this week.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.



Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
* Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	1898	6th Oct.	15th Oct.
Toyosha Maru	S. Enya	098	20th "	30th "
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	6973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
* Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Nov.	29th "
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5476	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
* Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	30th Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.
Per 1st 2nd 3rd Class. Storage.

From	1st	2nd	3rd	Storage
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	140
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	280	170

For particulars please apply to:
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Alic Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 2927. Telegrams YUSEN.

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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Our Registers are now open, and we advise intending passengers to register immediately for Accommodation. Government Passages also arranged and vouchers accepted in lieu of payment.
We make absolutely no charge for our services, but secure the best berths available.
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BRANCHES:
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Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserve Fund £2,300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson, Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narettam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Deposits of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1902.)
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorized Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25 Rs. 30,80,306
Reserve Fund Rs. 25,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Branches: Amritsar, Bhopal, Multan, City, Ambala, City, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Amritsar, (Sind), Jullundur, Okara (Dist. Montgomery), Rawalpindi, Jammu, Peshawar, City, Calcutta, Jhelum, City, Peshawar, Cantt, Delhi, Karachi, Quetta, O. I. Khan, Kasur, Lahore, City, Rawalpindi, Ferozepore, Lyallpur, Saragodha, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Simla, Hafizabad, Meerut, City.

London Agents: THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of establishments are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
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Paid-up Capital 100,000,000 Yen.
Reserve Fund 83,500,000 Yen.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.
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Ganpatrao K. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Manganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamluprasad Laskari (Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirogaurkar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS: Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS: The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK: Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

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OR
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12 to 5 p.m.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE SHARE BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CASSUM AHMED AND ABDUL LATIFF AHMED IN THE BUSINESS OF MILLINERY, DRAPERY, AND HOSIERY ETC. SITUATE AT KOWLOON (HONGKONG.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3347 of 1923.

REHMABAI, widow of Cassum Ahmed and others. Plaintiffs.

ABDUL LATIFF AHMED & JUSUB CASSUM. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the directions given by the Chamber Judge herein on the 10th day of August, 1925, offers are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of the right, title and interest of the estate of Cassum Ahmed and the late defendant Abdul Latiff Ahmed as partners in the Millinery, Drapery and Hosiery business carried on in Hongkong and Kowloon in the name of Cassum Ahmed & Co. till about 1917 and thereafter in the name of Cassum Ahmed or Cassum Ahmed & Co. till about June, 1921 and since then at Kowloon only in the name of Cassum Ahmed or Cassum Ahmed & Co., the business at Hongkong having been closed and transferred to Kowloon with all the outstanding and goodwill thereof including the right to receive the sale proceeds of immovable properties of the said partnership bearing Wellington Street Nos. 32-34-36 at Hongkong, amounting to about Rs. 500 Dollars (about Rupees 1,73,000) said to have been deposited with the said firm. The Purchaser will be liable to pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities if any of the said business at Hongkong and Kowloon and will indemnify the undersigned plaintiffs and the defendants and each of them against the same and against all costs, charges and expenses incurred by him or any of them in respect thereof.

The said business at Kowloon is now being managed by Hussam Siddik and Allarakhia Siddik, who allege to be partners in the same since 1917 or thereabouts and claim a 2/5th share between them in the same business, but the plaintiffs herein allege, that they are merely managers thereof.

Offers should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st day of December, 1925. Acceptance of the offers by the undersigned will be subject to confirmation by the sitting Judge in Chambers, High Court, Bombay. On acceptance of an offer the purchaser will be liable to pay one-fourth of the purchase price. Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned or from his attorneys Messrs. Jamsdji Rustomji & Bevidas, Solicitors, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver in Suit No. 3347 of 1923.
High Court, Bombay.
C2423-3

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 82 of 1925.

ANANT SADASHIV RANADE and Another. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

YESHODABAI, widow and heir of Parsharam Krishna Bivalkar. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of August, 1925, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1925, at the hour of 8-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow thereon and comprised in one compound, situate at Morje Veshav Pot Tukdi, Taluka Alibag, District Kolaba, which is more particularly described hereunder:-

Survey Entry	Plot	Area	Assessment
No. 226	2	0	0-15-0
No. 227	3	0	1-5-0
No. 228	5	0	0-5-0
No. 229	6	0	0-25-0
No. 230	7	0	0-35-0
No. 231	0	1	0-33-0
No. 232	0	2	0-37-0
No. 233	0	3	0-11-0
No. 234	4	0	0-8-0
No. 235	0	10-1	1-0-0

together with trees, fences, walls, quincies, partition walls, grass, grass land, inferior soil etc. And together with all the tiled building, walls, water passages, tanks, etc. standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DIVEKAR AND BHAGWAT, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, abovesaid, at No. 48, Nanabhai Lane Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1925.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24191

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. RUSTOMJI NOWROJI MAVALWALA by his constituted attorney Mr. Nowroji Nusservanji Sirofi and as Agent for BAI DHUNBAI, wife of the said Rustomji Nowroji Mavalwala has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, however, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 11 days hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being plot No. 18 forming part of the Diana Park Estate, situate, lying and being in the village of Kiroi, Taluka Salete, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kuria, containing by admeasurement 2370 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No. 59 Entry No. 781, together with the bungalow or dwelling house and out-houses thereon standing and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Road marked on the general plan of the Diana Park Estate, on or towards the West by vacant land bearing Survey No. 133, on or towards the North by the property of Hiraaji Nanabhai Spenser being plot No. 19 of the said Diana Park Estate and on or towards the South by plot No. 10 of the said estate.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1925.
DIKSHIT MANEKJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24231.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1199 of 1924.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED. Plaintiffs.

vs.

JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATEL and Others. Defendants.

To, M. S. EZEKIEL, Esqr.,

PREMSUKH UDERAM, Esqr.,

and ESUFALLI MAHOMEDALLI, Esqr.,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been adjourned to the 10th day of November, 1925. You are therefore required to attend the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on that day at 11-30 a.m. In default of your appearance on that day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1925.
MATUBHAI JAMNATRAM & MADON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C24236

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SATTYABHAI MABAI, widow of Gorind Raghobhai alias SATYABHAI MABAI BHIDE, of Sadiye (District Ratnagiri) Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant. Deceased.

RAO BAHADUR SHAMRAO DINANATH MANKAR. Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay Revenue Department, retired of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 681-585, Girgaum Road, the Managing Trustee of Shri Atmaram Bawse Ram Mandir Thakurwar, otherwise called Pathare Prabhu's Thakurwar and one of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased abovesaid. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 2nd day of October, 1925.
Mr. SHAMRAO DINANATH MANKAR,
Petitioner-in-person.
C24192

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2349 of 1925.

MOTABHAI VINAYAK KIRTIKAR. Plaintiff.

vs.

NARAYEN VITHOBA HATE, and Others. Defendants.

To, NARAYEN VITHOBA HATE, Esqr.,

The 1st Defendant abovesaid.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit against you for recovery of Rs. 5,040 with compound interest and costs and in default of payment for sale of your property mentioned in the Plaintiff, etc., and take notice that the Court has fixed the 10th day of November, 1925, for the final disposal of this suit and that the suit will be heard and determined in your absence in default of your appearance.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C24284

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of BALARAM GANPATRAO KIRTIKAR, Boiler-maker, Government Dockyard, Bombay, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant. Deceased.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of Balaram Ganpatrao KirTIKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pimpal Wadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort, Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 9th day of October, 1925.
Messrs. DIVEKAR AND BHAGWAT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of FATMABAI, widow of Haji Usman and daughter of Haji Suleman Haji Juma, of Bombay Khatri (Sunni) Mahomedan Inhabitant. Deceased.

MAHOMED DAWOOD, a Cloth Merchant, of Bombay Khatri (Sunni) Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 13, Tookdi Mohalla, Nul Bazar, Bombay, outside the Fort, of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 2nd day of October, 1925.
Mr. MAHOMED DAWOOD,
Petitioner-in-person.
C24193

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1355 of 1924.

Re. JAGJIWAN VALLABHDAS OODESHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road (Pandi, Mahab), formerly doing business as a piece goods merchant in my own name at Mulji Jetha Market and also doing business in partnership with Padamsey Narseybhai as Steamship owner in the name of Oodassi and Co. at Apollo Street and as a cattery proprietor at Chanda, C. P., in the name of Jagjiwan Vallabhdas Padamsey and Co. at Apollo Street and also doing business as workshop owners in partnership with Sorabji Pestonji Sagar in the name of the Eastern Iron and Brass foundry and shipwright Co. at Bellasis Road and now unemployed. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st December, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1925.
M. M. KOTHARE,
For Chief Clerk.
C24290

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LEONARD JOHN SEDGWICK—Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 that all persons having any claim against the late Leonard John Sedgwick of the Indian Civil Service European, late Director, Labour Office of the Bombay Development Department, who died at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on the 27th June, 1925, and Probate of whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 21st day of September, 1925, to Mr. Charles H. Harcourt, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executor abovesaid, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Executor will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. And all persons holding any property belonging to the said deceased are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1925.
LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors,
for Mr. Charles Henry Harcourt, Executor of the Will of Leonard John Sedgwick—Deceased.
C24241

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:-

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2nd Insertion ... Rs. 6-8-0

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Mutual advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

MATHERAN RAILWAY STATION HOTEL with electric lights and special bath rooms, well ventilated, airy place with fine garden opens for residence from THURSDAY, the 15th instant. Rs. 7-8-0 per head per day for boarding and lodging inclusive.
C24283

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the privilege of inserting Trade advertisements in the Ceylon Government Railway Pocket Time Table to be published in March or April next.

About 15,000 copies of the Pocket Time Table will be issued.

RATES.

Full Page Rs. 50/-

Half Page Rs. 27-50/-

For further particulars apply to me.

T. E. DUTTON,
General Manager.
General Manager's Office,
Colombo, Ceylon, 1925.
C24285

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland
Cements

ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
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All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUR
TRUST CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND
CEMENT CO., LTD.
G. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 2041K.

POLICE NOTICE.

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

FROM the Town Hall via Bazar Gate Street across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Pydhoni, Parol Road to such distance beyond the J. J. Hospital as to prevent congestion.

SOUTH BOUND TRAFFIC.

FROM beyond the J. J. Hospital via Parol Road, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi Road as far as the corner of Shaik Memon Street, down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street and Town Hall.

Carriages moving North will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaik Memon Street. In the event of a congestion in the Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazar), carriages going South will be diverted into Balaji Chanchel Street through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the above mentioned roads.

Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side street on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th October, 1925.
C24282

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CANCELLATION OF SUBURBAN TRAINS.

ON SUNDAY, the 18th October, 1925, the following trains will be cancelled:-

33 Down Thana Passenger leaving V. Terminus at 7-30 and arriving Thana at 8-42.

94 Up Thana Passenger leaving Thana at 9-23 and arriving V. Terminus at 10-21.

201 Down leaving Gowari at 9-40 and arriving Bandra at 9-45.

202 Up leaving Bandra at 10-0 and arriving Gowari at 10-17.

Down Train leaving Kuria 8-30 and arriving Chembur at 8-40.

Down Train leaving Kuria 9-10 and arriving Chembur at 9-20.

Down Train leaving Kuria 9-45 and arriving Chembur at 9-55.

Up Train leaving Chembur 8-50 and arriving Kuria at 9-40.

Up Train leaving Chembur 9-25 and arriving Kuria at 9-35.

Up Train leaving Chembur 10-0 and arriving Kuria at 10-10.

No. 46 Up Kalyan Passenger will run to the following revised timings stopping at all stations between Thana and Sion and Brevilla and V. Terminus only:-

Kalyan	d. 8-51
Thana	d. 9-17
	d. 9-18
Mulund	d. 9-23
Bhandup	d. 9-30
Vikhroli	d. 9-35
Ghatkopar	d. 9-41
Kurla	d. 9-46
	d. 9-47
Sion	d. 9-52
Brevilla	d. 10-8
Sandhurst Road	d. 10-12
Masjid	d. 10-16
V. Terminus	d. 10-21

On this date II and III class concession rate season tickets and Free Pass Holders will be allowed to travel by 46 Up.

No. 218 Up Electric train will leave Kuria at 9-40 or 5 minutes earlier and pick up its scheduled timings from Gowari. No. 221 Down Electric train leaving Victoria Terminus at 9-40 will terminate at Sion and return as 220 Up leaving Sion at 9-51 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 10-8.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent,
Bombay, 12th October, 1925.
C24281

AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instruction from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kiroke, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1925, at 10 a.m. sharp and if necessary on following days on the premises of said Ammunition Factory, Kiroke, in small lots but in large stocks to meet the convenience of purchasers of the following stores, also it is a good opportunity for Shipchangers, Hardware Merchants and Chemists.

Brass scrap, boring Soissol, crushed cases, nags, Copper scrap, lead scrap, zinc scrap, cupronickel with and without traces of lead, tin scrap, old ammunition boxes steel and wrought iron, iron wrought hoop, steel cast octagonal, flat round, mild round, tin sheets of different gauges and sizes, wire brass hard of different gauges, alum commercial bitumen, whitening, coloured, copper carbonate crude and pure, Isinglass, kit composition, oil fish, paramachess cement, resin black, nails steel chaps, cast of different sizes, nails wire hard round galv. round sharp of different sizes, screws iron flat head tinned of different gauges and sizes in large blocks, cloth lasting dyed, No. 2 silk sewing thread No. 2 conduit tubing 5/8" charlie porcelain of different upper and lower sizes and other stores too numerous to mention.

SALE CONDITIONS—Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent deposit when let is knocked down to his or their name and shall have to pay in full and remove the lot immediately. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:-

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Government Auctioneers,
94 Main Street, Camp, Poona.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medons Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Kisandas Lekhrji Ahuja pursuant to the order made by the Honourable Sitting Judge in Chamber on the 8th day of October, 1925, in the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act and in the matter of Bai Laxminibai, daughter of Pokandas Jetram a minor in which the said Kisandas Lekhrji Ahuja is the Petitioner, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction this day WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Medons Street, Fort.

Gold yalis, gold mangk and pearl, buttons, pearl muthis, gold kadus, padaks, madalas loose pearls, rings set with rubies emeralds, gold and pearl yalis, gold pieces, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctione

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words, Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STUDENTS searching employments. For full particulars apply with two annas stamp to: N. D. SWAMIE, (Mechanical Engineer), Egerton Road, Delhi. R1957

WANTED—The following staff for Commercial Offices:—Representatives, Agents, Manager, Secretary, Accountants and Clerks. Apply stating qualifications with one anna stamp for reply to N. E. BUREAU, DELHI. R1970

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INTELLIGENT GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. R1980

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3/-. Sample Outfit, containing about 250 toys for Rs. 30/-. (Postage or freight included). Illustrated Catalogue for four annas stamps. Also selection of German Toys from Rs. 30/- upwards. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp-Karachi). R1980

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR for Women and Children's Dispensary near Pylhoni. Apply with testimonials—Box No. 1025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1974

WANTED—A LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY. He must be an M.Sc. and must have a teaching experience. Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Apply to the REGISTRAR, Muslim University, Aligarh, immediately. A 24272

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TWO LET—Upper and lower FLATS at 71, Motilal Street. Apply SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHAI MISRI, 140, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3. C R1969

TWO LET—FLATS from Rs. 65/- p.m. to Rs. 200/- p.m. at Victoria 2nd Cross Lane. Also first floor of a Bungalow. Apply H. B. WARDEN, 24, Homji, St., Fort, Phone 25515. C R1979

TWO LET—For any community, airy and well ventilated FLATS of summit Building situated on Taydeo, Forjett Street with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70-80-90 and Rs. 100 p.m. Motor Garages. Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSEY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Saule Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay. C R1982

TWO LET—One floor in the old Post Office Lane on Girgaum Back Road. Write to Mr. KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS, Chowk Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay. C R1909

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chavnesli in Surat District, only two miles from Sa chin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 928, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" G R1850

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

AMERICAN STYLE LETTER HEADS printed with American types. Design Book free. Taj Printing Works, Opp. Hongkong Bank, off Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. L R1991

LATEST LAW BOOKS useful for LL.B. Students to be sold at reduced rates. For particulars apply immediately—Box No. 1024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." L R1968

TO MAKE the Indian population literate IN TWO MONTHS only, please read 'A SCHEME OF MASS EDUCATION' by Prof. Mando, M.A., (Columbia) with foreword by Sir M. V. Joshi, (Home member C. P.) Available for Rs. 1-4 at BHISEY BROS., Nagpur. L R1949

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—A.M.C.'s Special Steel bars for welding, 2 in. x 1 in., 1 1/2 in. square, and 2 in. round. Price Rs. 2/- per lb. Apply: MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay. K 24249

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Maddox St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOOK HERE!—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHA LUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL. Dist. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly. R1585

FOR W. I. Gates and Railings Tanks and Chimneys—THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS, Darukhana, Bombay 10. T R1932

TYPEWRITERS—Office, Single shift cheap, just imported, Special dealers discounting. Write—WESTERN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Post Box 51, Karachi. T R1971

NIK-KO SMOKERS' TOOTH-PASTE—This tooth paste is specially prepared for smokers but it is equally good for non-smokers also. Obtainable from PARAB and CO., and KOWSER PERFUMERY Co., Peerbhey Building, No. 2, Princess Street, Bombay and also from all Leading Merchants. T 24163

X-MAS and NEW YEAR CARDS and CALENDARS for 1926. We have received a large consignment of X-mas Cards, Auto Stationery, Assorted packets, New Year Cards and Dairy Calendars for wholesale and retail. Sample packets worth 5 rupees will be sent by V. P. P. only on request. Indian Book Depot, 55, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. R1978

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LAL-BAS, Princess Street, Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. R1975

DESAI'S TUTORIAL CLASSES SYNDI-CATE publishes likely questions in Mathematics with solutions free. Postage payable. Apply 66, Holichakla, Fort, Bombay. M R1975

MY SCHOLARSHIP OF I. C. SCHOOLS, LONDON, assigned free to first applicant. Any course arranged. C. B. MATHUR, Agra. L R1909

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 455, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pittman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus. M

SPORT.

'RACING WRINKLES'—How to win at racing. Showing how to make every bet a stone-wal certainty. Rs. 1. "Long odds." A system that never loses. Is fully explained. It is impossible to lose. Every bet a winning one. Rs. 5. KING AND CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay. S 24154

PROFESSION.

BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mor-etry Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana. P R1940

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO MOPS-SIL MERCHANTS. From this Diwali, we have greatly reduced Pacha Dalati rates of Cotton, Bullion, Seedweds. Every order executed promptly and carefully. Trial order in Mumbai solicited, obtaining list of reduced brokerage, etc., from HARIDAS UMARSEY & CO., Guaranteed Brokers, Kalkadevi, Cavel, Bombay. N R1976

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New York No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60; Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200; Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujarati Rem. 120, Mahatma 125, Visible, Rs. 180; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125; Rem. Portable, Rs. 225; Corona, Improved, New, 195; Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223. N WS

TYPEWRITERS—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. N W

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SPECIAL DIVALI SHOW
MATINEE AT 4 P.M. ON BANK HOLIDAYS.
NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10



SRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PIPHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU
NATYA SAMAJ

will stage on
WEDNESDAY 14th October at 8-30 P. M.
"SAUNSHAYA KALLOL"

AT
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.
REVATTEE—MR. RAGHUVIR SAKAR.

NEW FILM ! NEW FILM !
SENSATIONAL FILM !
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD

will screen
HOTHAL
PADAMANI
OR
The Adventures of an Young Prince.
PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO.,
BOMBAY.
USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
ONE WEEK RECORD RUN
PRESENTS

PRINCE
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A beautiful Oriental Story
LOVE ! LAUGHTER !!
ROMANCE ! THRILLS !!
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.
Do not miss.

IMPERIAL
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
LAXMI PICTURES FILM
BLACK-THIEF

Note Change in Time.
DAILY THREE SHOWS :
at 5, 7-30, & 10 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Sat., Sunday and Holidays at 3 P. M.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Bay depression is shallow and lies this morning off North Coromandel coast and rainfall has accordingly extended in South-east Madras. The unsettled conditions of the Konkan are less marked.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, South Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan, and the North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North Hyderabad, Mysore and South-east Madras.

A few falls have occurred in Assam. The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Yameghin four; Gauhati, Noakhali and Sauror Island one and a half; Kuluha and Calcutta one; Sathkara four; Midnapur two; Puri three; Balaore, Ankulapa, Angul, Hazaribagh and Hyderabad (Deccan) one; Trichinopoly and Kurnool three; Cuddapah, Masulipatam and Calcuttapatam one; Cocanada and Vizagapatam one and a half; and Gopalpur three.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13

Summary of observations during 24 hours, ending at 8 A. M. of 13th Oct 1925.

Barometer corrected to 29 deg. Fahr. at 8 a.m. 29.812
Temperature of Air — 84.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer — 79.8 "
Relative humidity of Air — 85%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) — 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air 91.0 "
Minimum do. — 82.6 "
General direction of Wind from at 8 a.m. E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours 150 miles
Fall of Rain — 0.0 inch
Total fall during month — 0.19 "
Do, do year — 50.45 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER. — LOW WATER.

Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month
Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month
Oct 14	h. m. t.	Oct 15	h. m. t.	Oct 16	h. m. t.	Oct 17	h. m. t.
14	6 41 25	15	6 41 25	16	6 41 25	17	6 41 25
15	20 58 14	16	20 58 14	17	20 58 14	18	20 58 14
16	9 16 6	17	9 16 6	18	9 16 6	19	9 16 6
17	21 28 20	18	21 28 20	19	21 28 20	20	21 28 20
18	9 16 6	19	9 16 6	20	9 16 6	21	9 16 6
19	23 50 25	20	23 50 25	21	23 50 25	22	23 50 25
20	15 11 3	21	15 11 3	22	15 11 3	23	15 11 3
21	6 47 24	22	6 47 24	23	6 47 24	24	6 47 24
22	18 31 22	23	18 31 22	24	18 31 22	25	18 31 22
23	0 31 29	24	0 31 29	25	0 31 29	26	0 31 29
24	12 32 7	25	12 32 7	26	12 32 7	27	12 32 7

Sunrise Sunset
Oct. 14 (Wed.) 6h. 32m. 6h. 13m.
Oct. 15 (Thur.) 6h. 33m. 6h. 17m.
Oct. 16 (Fri.) 6h. 33m. 6h. 16m.
Oct. 17 (Sat.) 6h. 33m. 6h. 16m.
Oct. 18 (Sun.) 6h. 34m. 6h. 15m.
Oct. 19 (Mon.) 6h. 34m. 6h. 14m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th October, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and in defect locally elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both above normal at Multan and the minimum alone at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and in the north of the province the air is drier than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in west Rajputana. Maximum temperature was generally above normal in the division and the minimum at Jacobabad only. Bikaner and Jodhpur both recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 105 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is generally in defect except at Neemuch where it is in excess. Day temperature was higher than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature did not differ much from the normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 6.12 in. of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Raipur and Chanda and in defect at Hoshangabad. Maximum temperature was almost as usual; the minimum was above normal in the south of the province.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 93.0 deg. and a

minimum temperature of 82.6 deg., both being 5 deg. above normal; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad has had 0.20 in. of rain and Hyderabad 1.24 in. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and in excess generally elsewhere. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was higher than usual in north Hyderabad and the central Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Hyderabad, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.10 in., Calicut 0.57 in., Trivandrum 0.70 in., Musulipatam 1.09 in., Bellary 0.15 in., Cuddapah 0.95 in., Bangalore 0.34 in. and Trichinopoly 2.64 in.

Forecast.—No marked change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 12th October, 1925, issued from Simla:—

The depression off the north Madras coast is filling up, but unsettled weather persists off the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Orissa, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Bengal, the Konkan, south Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam and the east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts were:—Yamghin, Bhano three-quarters of an inch; Kaskib, Chitlagong, Burdwan, Balaore one and a half; Puri one; Hukilata, Chital druz, Cochin two; Calicut, Trivandrum, Nellore, Vizagapatam, Calcuttapatam one and a half; Gopalpur five.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF OCT. 1925.

RAINFALL.					
STATIONS.	Fest. 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal.
Baluchistan—Quetta	1.01	1.37	0.38	0.78	
Punjab—					
Multan	2.40	5.03	2.03	7.20	
Rawalpindi	23.34	42.70	2.05	54.77	
Lahore	15.91	15.01	4.09	10.62	
Bhat	11.17	11.54	0.37	14.47	
Amritsar	30.89	23.76	7.23	35.49	
Delhi	15.04	22.90	3.86	26.84	
United Provinces—					
Agra	29.50	21.14	4.50	20.80	
Mainpuri	19.11	21.70	5.43	27.07	
Jhansi	29.04	33.60	4.04	39.17	
Cawnpore	41.76	32.48	3.61	35.82	
Allahabad	59.10	35.81	3.59	59.09	
Sind—					
Jacobabad	4.17	2.30	1.87	3.09	
Karachi	2.40	5.89	2.49	7.08	
Rajpootana—Bikaner	6.48	9.67	3.14	14.79	
Ajmer	8.60	18.40	0.85	20.55	
Jaipur	11.53	21.80	0.5	24.33	
Kotah	20.91	25.89	5.08	26.28	
Mount Abu	47.02	58.07	2.00	60.76	
Kathiawar—					
Shuj.	2.90	13.47	10.51	14.30	
Porbander	8.29	12.08	3.40	15.52	
Veraval	16.76	17.58	0.80	18.80	
Rajkot	9.18	20.00	15.22	26.23	
Bhavnagar—					
Gujarat—					
Sure	24.51	39.25	14.70	40.97	
Ahmedabad	21.37	27.59	5.12	28.53	
Deesa	13.04	23.48	10.45	24.70	
Central India West—					
Neemuch	21.28	27.37	4.08	29.19	
Lodh.	17.00	30.76	13.14	32.12	
Central Provinces—					
Jubbulpore	07.15	50.29	7.73	55.11	
Saugor	08.88	41.70	5.15	44.95	
Hoshangabad	37.81	40.59	7.77	48.63	
Khandwa	14.70	27.27	1.24	29.63	
Akola	15.00	27.57	5.71	31.25	
Amravati	22.34	28.00	6.00	37.08	
Nagpur	02.02	43.41	8.01	49.47	
Chanda	01.12	37.3	4.74	43.31	
Raipur	01.30	36.87	4.50	41.83	
Konkan—Bombay	41.02	67.92	20.26	70.94	
Ketapog	09.04	05.42	0.50	09.35	
Mormugao	09.24	03.94	10.71	04.05	
Karwar	11.17	11.11	0.75	12.02	
Bombay Deccan—					
Malabar—					
Ahmednagar	12.19	13.78	0.69	22.11	
Poona	18.14	18.61	2.21	24.34	
Sholapur	17.12	22.49	4.84	27.11	
Bijapur	22.05	23.49	0.90	23.49	
Bangam	14.46	16.09	1.08	23.99	
Hyderabad—	0.02	40.05	11.11	0.98	50.11
Aurangabad	—	2.93	3.70	10.78	27.6
Nizamabad Indur	0.29	20.8	35.81	9.25	40.0
Hyderabad	1.28	30.0	5.72	0.00	34.3
Malabar—					
Malapattanam	0.16	13.09	10.93	14.05	125.0
Calicut	0.18	10.04	9.01	13.06	177.4
Cochin	0.01	0.9	77.70	1.08	114.3
Trivandrum	0.00	0.16	32.31	3.31	64.6
Ceylon—Columbo	2.24	54.94	25.18	14.64	81.1
Malacca—Malacca					
Manipaluttam	1.05	11.5	23.48	5.05	61.5
Bellary	0.11	19.0	13.15	4.01	50.0
Cuddapah	0.09	22.0	21.47	4.41	1.2
Madras	0.08	18.91	8.9	0.04	36.3
Bangalore	2.34	10.32	23.43	0.75	30.3
Coimbatore	—	7.7	9.75	0.0	22.5
Trichinopoly	0.64	16.11	11.41	7.30	35.3
Negapatam	0.9	7.34	12.62	4.34	54.4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 12/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D. D. Frs. 778.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frs. 833.
Bank's buying D. D. Frs. 818.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.

BONGKONG—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167.

SMANGHAI—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 217.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.84 1-8.
London Paris Frs. 105.75.
London—Switzerland Frs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frs. 106.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.90.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

London, Oct. 12.

Tele. Transfers and Bar Gold not received.
Bar Silver Spot 33 steady.

London, Oct. 12.

Rentes 3 per cent 46.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33.
Bar Silver 2 months hedge 32 13/16.
Closing Tone of Silver—China buying
all offerings closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per
cent since 1st October 1925.
Bars Gold £74.000.
Telegraphic Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold 4/4 1/2 steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s 1/6 7/16.
Fos. Demand 7/5.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dollars 197.
Shanghai 217.
Japan 111.
Singapore 156 3/4.
Tone.—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 12.

Stockholm 18.06.
Christiania 24.13.
Amsterdam 12.04.
Switzerland 25.10.
Prague 163.25.
The Bombay Mails of 26/9 were delivered
in London on 12th instant.

London, Oct. 12.

Exchange on London in Paris 105.45.
Exchange on London in Germany
20 33 3/8.

New York, Oct. 12.

Exchange on London in Italy 121.30.
Demand Bills closed.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

3 Months 3-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 3-11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/4 per cent.
1 month 1-1/4 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.
11/16.
Discount Fine Trade Biss 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 16 7/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74-8-0.

Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 74-3-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 74-1-0.
London, Oct. 12.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 33-0.
Silver forward, d. 32-13.

TONE OF SILVER—

Firm, China bought.

STOCKS, ETC.,

London, Oct. 12.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/93 £57 1/2
unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47, £102 3/8 unchgd.
Conversion Loan 4764—1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £102 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 65 1/2 unchgd.
Rupree Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 51 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68
unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 7/8 unchgd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Ready:—21-3-9.
Vaidya Kartak:—Opening 21-3-6. At 6
p.m. 21-3-6.
Vaidya Magsar:—Opening 21-3-6. At 6
p.m. 21-3-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaidya Kartak:—Opening 0-2-0.
Vaidya Magsar:—Opening 0-3-6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Ready:—74-13.
Vaidya Kartak:—Opening 74-4. Highest
74-6. At 6 p.m. 74-4.
Vaidya Magsar:—Opening 74-2. Highest
74-4. At 6 p.m. 74-2.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaidya Kartak:—Opening 0-13-0.
Vaidya Magsar:—Opening 1-6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

"ACT AMOUNTING TO MURDER."

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner,
held an inquest on Monday touching the
death of Kalso (30), a victoria driver, who
was assaulted by one Ali and some of his
companions near Trimbak Pararnam Street
on Sunday afternoon with an Eddie Polo
stick and succumbed to his injuries at the
J. J. Hospital subsequently.

The police made enquiries and arrested
Ali and three others who, it was alleged,
had assaulted the deceased. All the suspects
were present at the inquest.

Mohan Jetha, a fellow townsman of the
deceased, said at 1 p.m. on Sunday he was
going along the junction of Trimbak Pararnam
Street when Ali struck him (witness)
with a stick on his hand for no reason
whatever. There were four others with him.
After assaulting witness and the deceased,
Ali and his companions got into a victoria
and went in the direction of God Pitha.

Medical evidence showed that death was
due to fracture of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death by
fracture of the skull. The jury held that
the suspect Ali Shaikh Mohamed inflicted
the fatal injury by means of an Eddie Polo
stick and therefore his act amounted to
murder. The jury further held that Abdul
Mira, Shaikh Jajalada and others who are
unknown to the jury aided and abetted Ali
Shaikh in the crime.

LADY READING TO UNDERGO OPERATION.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The following communique has been
issued:—

As a result of medical consultations it
has been decided that Lady Reading should
undergo an operation at an early date. The
operation will be performed at Calcutta.
His Excellency the Viceroy will proceed to
Calcutta with her. His Excellency is
leaving Simla on the 22nd October and it
has, therefore, been necessary for him to
cancel his intended visits to Baluchistan and
the North-West Frontier Province.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO FRONTIER CANCELLED.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The following communique has been
issued:—

Though the visit of His Excellency the
Viceroy to the North-West Frontier Province
has been cancelled the date for the opening
of the Khyber Railway will not be
postponed. The opening ceremony will be
performed by the Hon. Sir Charles James,
Member for Railways, on behalf of His
Excellency the Viceroy.—A. P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

Ismael Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 13th October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.59	20.52	Not Received.	
LIVERPOOL	11.03	11.02	11.02	-1

Cewri Market Closing Rate: Rs. 409-8-0. Khandi Market Closing Rate: Rs. 409-8-0.

"MONEY SPENT ON WIFE'S SICKNESS."

CASHIER CONVICTED.

Mr. I. N. Mehra, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, at the Dadar Police Court, passed judgment on Monday in the case in which Joseph Meyer Howard was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,600.

The accused was an Assistant Manager and Cashier in the David Mills and absent of himself in August last. On examining the safe and the account Rs. 1,600 were found short. He absconded to Rangoon and was brought to Bombay.

The accused pleaded guilty and said the money had been spent on his wife's sickness. He made good Rs. 1,000 to the Company in full settlement of the claim.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or, in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment; the fine was paid.

CLERK CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Alexander Tellis, a Custom's clerk of Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,602-15-6.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused used to receive from the Company's cashiers money to clear goods from the docks and in the evening would submit accounts. Since February last he became irregular in submitting his bills and was given warning once of twice, but without effect. On the 16th of March last he was therefore given notice and on the 25th of the same month he was given another notice to render proper account up to that date. The accused subsequently absconded himself and on examining the accounts the above deficit was discovered by the Company's accountant.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said the Company owed him Rs. 750.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and one day's simple imprisonment, in default of the fine five months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid, the whole of the amount was ordered to be paid to the complainant Company.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. P. Dastur disposed of the case in which Ramomji Byramji Sidhu was charged with cheating Motibai Bomanji, the complainant, in respect of Rs. 750.

The prosecution story was that in January, 1923, the accused put up in the complainant's boarding house and passed off as a big man. Apart from himself, he also provided food for others. When pressed for the bill the accused gave the complainant a cheque on the Bank of India which was dishonoured, there being Rs. 2 only to the accused's credit.

He was also charged with cheating one Minocher Byramji Udwadia in respect of Rs. 350. The accused having made good the amount except Rs. 50 he was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

In another case the same accused was charged with Rustonji Hormusji Patel, a dentist, in respect of cheating Ardeshir Amavadan Irani to the extent of Rs. 125 by writing a forged note in the name of Ardeshir D. Sirani.

The first accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was given benefit of doubt and discharged.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Final of the Polo Tournament on the afternoon of Monday, when Lady Wilson presented the cups to the members of the winning team.

Lahore, Oct. 13.—Orders were pronounced today by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, in the case in which fifteen men were on trial for a big dacoity committed in Jia Bagga village. Four were acquitted and eight sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, also three months' solitary confinement and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, in default one year's rigorous imprisonment. The other three were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.—A. P.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE AND RAJPUTANA TEAM DRAW.

The fixture between the Rajputana side and Elphinstone College on the Oval on Tuesday turned out to be a slow-scoring match in which the batsmen of neither side distinguished themselves. The local eleven batted first but could not score more than 48 runs. However the visitors went one better and allowed themselves to be dismissed for a paltry 31. At their second venture the college improved and had scored 91 for 5 wickets when they declared. The Rajputana second innings found Ramasahai in hitting mood and he lifted the ball out of the ground on three occasions. Stumps were drawn when the score-board read 43 runs for 1 wicket.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—1st Innings.
Jamarad 4, Kagal 10, Mahant 5, Dalal 0, Kadri 2, Joshi 3, Vatcha 0, Kerawala 1, Deshpande 16, Vijayakar 3, Pandya 0, Extras 4, Total 48.

RAJPUTANA C. C.—1st Innings.
Shankar 2, Victor 1, Mahmood 6, Ramasahai 2, Beggs 0, Razdan 9, Towari 5, Gulam Kasim 0, Madhu Singh 2, Manakla 2, Harachandass 0, Extras 2, Total 31.

BOWLING ANALYSES.
W. D. Beggs 4 for 28; Gulam Kasim 6 for 16.

Kagal 4 for 15; Vatcha 5 for 14.
ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—2nd Innings.
Jamarad not out 15, Mahant 0, Dalal not out 13, Joshi 9, Deshpande 2, Vijayakar 44, Pandya 1, Extras 8, Total (for 5 wickets) 91.

RAJPUTANA C. C.—2nd Innings.
Victor 7, Ramasahai not out 27, Razdan not out 6, Extras 3, Total (for 1 wicket) 43.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT.

KERALA WIN REPLAY.

In the replay between the Hotspurs and the Kerala on Tuesday, the latter were able to convince their opponents that they were the better team and won by three goals. The game was nothing to shout about but the players entered into it with zest. In the first half Janardanam netted twice. Ramalingam added a third goal in the second half.

CRICKET AT BANDRA.

RAJAN C. C. VS. SHERLEY AND MALLA.

After their easy victory over the Rest Ravan a week earlier the Rajan C. C. met and defeated the Sherley and Malla Combined in a half day's fixture played on the Danda ground on Sunday. The performance of Rajan was very creditable considering the huge score to their side. The scores were:—

RAJAN C. C.

Orie, b Peter 15; Alfred blocked 19; Polly b Nazareth 12; Philip, c Pio, b Nazareth 10; Peller, c Vincent, b Peter 7; Janwar, b Peter 25; Alic run out 5; Louis c and b Pio 4; Dominic, b Pio 0; John not out 1; D'Mello b Peter 0; Extras 15; Total 185.

SHERLEY & MALLA COMBINED.

Alic, b John 8; Peter, b Peter 0; Pio, b John 11; Nazareth, b Orie 12; Charlie, b John 3; Edwin, b Orie 2; Peter, b John 6; Vincent, b Orie 1; Ego, b Orie 0; Mi, b Orie 0; Louis not out 1; Extras 6; Total 44.

LATEST BETTING ON CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Following is the betting on the Cesarewitch:—

5 to 1 against Bellman, 9 to 1 against Mandelien and Vionnet, 10 to 1 against Winalot, 18 to 1 against Ormuzd, 22 to 1 against Dumas (taken and offered), 22 to 1 against Confirmation (Offered 25 to 1 and taken), 25 to 1 against Hurstwood (offered 28 to 1 and taken) 28 to 1 against Onyx (offered) 28 to 1 against Duvel and Forsell (offered 33 to 1 and taken), 30 to 1 against Tournesol (offered 33 to 1 and taken), 33 to 1 against Motley and Shippon (taken and offered), 33 to 1 against Seradella (offered), 30 to 1 against Son of Spring (taken and offered).

Following is the latest betting on the Cesarewitch:—
100 to 14 against Bellman, 17 to 2 against Vionnet, 100 to 9 against Mandelien, 18 to 1 against Dumas, 22 to 1 against Confirmation (taken and offered) 25 to 1 against Onyx Third (offered) 28 to 1 against Hurstwood and Duvel, 30 to 1 against Seradella, 33 to 1 against Forsell and Tournesol, 40 to 1 against Cloud Bank, 45 to 1 against Savernake (taken and offered). Others are unchanged.

Following horses have been scratched: Despot at noon to-day and Shining Spear at 10-30 to-day.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In Rugby football the Cross Keys beat Plymouth Albion by nine points to five and North beat Ebbwvale by 27 points to 10.

Following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Blackburn 1, Newcastle two.
Second Division:—Hull 4, Notts Forest one.—Reuter.

LORD READING'S FAILURE.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) today (Wednesday) when speeches will be made on the "Failure of Lord Reading." Among the speakers will be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Shanktani, Mr. K. P. Nariman, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and others. Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta will preside.

F. WARD D. C. C. AND ELECTIONS.

Pursuant to the Resolution passed by the Council on the 26th September, 1925, the following members have been declared duly elected to the B. P. C. C.
1 Dr. D. D. Sathe, 2 J. P. Joshi, 3 G. N. Desai, 4 L. G. Khare, 5 P. H. Godbole, 6 P. J. Manjrikar, 7 V. H. Joshi, 8 B. P. Nigam.

For the remaining two seats nominations are invited from among the members duly proposed and seconded. Nominations will be received at the office of this Committee at Rahim Building, Soparibaug Road, Parol, No. 62, till 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th instant. If there are more candidates than two for the two seats, election will take place at the office premises on Sunday, the 23rd instant between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) Register will be kept open for enrolment of members till 22nd instant 6 p.m. (S. T.) and will be closed thereafter. Only those who have enrolled themselves as members by 6 p.m. on the 22nd instant will be entitled to vote at the election.

CHANGE OF OFFICE ADDRESS.

The Office of this Committee has been removed to Rahim Building Room No. 62, Second Floor, Soparibaug Road, Parol. All communications may now be addressed to the Secretaries at the above address. The Office will remain open from Monday next the 12th instant between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. except on Sundays and Holidays.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS AT SEWRI.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held in their office on Tuesday. The Trustees considered and approved the Land Manager's proposals in connection with the lease of land at Sewri to the Development Directorate. The Chairman in the course of his Note said:—

The Land Manager has gone very fully into the matter with the Development Directorate Authorities and for the reasons stated in his letter No. 2/7506, dated 11th September, 1925, recommends:—

(a) that the Development Directorate should be allowed to relinquish the southern portion of plot A, and to abandon the construction of the 4 chawls out of 8 originally proposed to be erected thereon, and that the rent for the plot be proportionately reduced, on the condition that they should agree to allow the Trustees and their lessee and occupiers of the land relinquished full and free access over the 40 feet road through the remainder of plot A; for this purpose the Development Directorate should take the road right to the extreme south boundary of their plot. The Directorate would of course continue to pay rent in respect of the 40 feet road lying within their plot. In this way a direct access to Sewri Station will be obtained from the area relinquished.

(b) that the extension of 6 months' free building time expiring 31st March, 1925, asked for should be granted, but as the Development Directorate had erected two chawls out of 8 on plot B by September, 1924, they should be charged 2/8ths of the full rent for that plot from 1st October, 1924. (Note.—The Development Directorate have agreed to this.)

There is no objection to the Directorate being allowed to abandon the construction of the remaining 4 chawls, as this will not affect the housing of labour at present. The completed chawls are only occupied to the extent of about 16 per cent. of their accommodation. I do not consider it necessary to compel the Directorate to finish the proposed 40 ft. road to the south end of their original holding; it will suffice if they take it up to the end of the modified area.

Otherwise, I consider the proposals reasonable in the circumstances and recommend them for the Trustees' approval.

The Committee considered and approved the report of the Marine Committee regarding fumigation of American Cotton.
Mr. Lakshmidas Rowji Tairce moved that a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to enquire into the case of Mr. M. C. Rajadhyaksha, who in the event of his not accepting the lower grade appointment has been asked to go, and who has not been given the post to which by seniority and qualification he was entitled. Sir Purneshchandra Thakoredas and Capt. Headlam opposed the proposal which, after some discussion was withdrawn on the assurance of the Chairman that he would look into the case again.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following 16 members are duly elected on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee representing this Ward:—Messrs S. L. Siam, S. K. Pujari, D. C. Amin, S. N. Purokar, V. A. Desai, M. G. Bhargava, M. M. Mirza Mahomedali, K. M. Nair, U. G. Rawal, K. B. Kamat, J. B. Patel, M. N. Desai, S. R. Bhatt, M. Atmaram, N. M. Patel, and Anantaram Vaikuntaram.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Nadkarni Football Cup.—Matunga Hindis XI vs. Friends' Union Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya: Speeches on "Lord Reading's Failure", Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

Prof. Unwala's lecture, K. R. Cama Institute, 172, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 15.

Dhan Teras: Bank holiday.

FRIDAY, October 16.

Kali Chaudas: Bank Holiday.
Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya: Speeches on Organisation of Agriculturists, 6 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta.

SATURDAY, October 17.

Diwali: Bank holiday.
The s.s. Mooltan leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.

STRAKER MOVEMENT.—The Clan Line s.s. "Haliartus" arrived in London the evening of the 11th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO COXERY.—A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7-0 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Subscribed mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th instant instead of 12

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants of Fort Street, Frere Road, have REMOVED their OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS to 79, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY. Clients are requested to take note of the new address and oblige.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1925.

NOBODY CALLOUS.

Deputations, now of the millowners and then of the workmen, continue to wait upon the Governor in sweet alternation, and all parties, including the Government, are eager to absolve themselves of the incidence of the deadlock. The reply of Sir Leslie Wilson is a confession of impotence coupled with a vehement protest against the Bombay Government being accused of callousness. If the Bombay Government are helplessly floundering in their attempt to dissuade the Central Government from a disastrous course, they are welcome to their sense of virtue, but the public would prefer to know the terms in which they pressed their case and the alternative they ventured to suggest against the criminal obduracy of the Central Government. We have to go by results after the stage of professions is over; and that stage being over, Sir Leslie Wilson seeks to console workers with the assurance that "subject to constitutional procedure", the Bombay Government have gone to the extreme limits of action. If anyone is curious to know how it has been done, the reply is that communications are confidential and therefore it is impossible to divine whether the Local Government have modified their second-hand views about the Tariff Board which Mr. H. S. Lawrence aired in the Legislative Council. We suggest that the Bombay Government have not treated the excise duty as a capital issue, or else Sir Leslie Wilson would not be there to apologise for the superior dictation of the Government of India. Nor is it dignified for a Local Government to endure a fatal wrong inflicted within its jurisdiction and to represent the Central Government as a separate entity foiling its own desire to safeguard justice. The plea of the Governor amounts to the admission that he is the wrong man to approach because his influence, subject to constitutional procedure he it recalled, has been exhausted. His Excellency held up to the admiration of the workers the efficient police arrangements in Bombay, although the work of the police has been, though unacknowledged, infinitely simplified by the peaceful behaviour of the workmen. They have, indeed, been slightly rebuked for the occurrence of the strike since His Excellency feels that an abundant holding of public meetings would have averted the strike. Public meetings did not cause the strike and when it ends, the credit will not have gone to public meetings. When a huge wage-cut is announced without the consultation of workmen, the resentment goes beyond the control of public meetings and when mill-owners are none too reluctant to have a cessation of output, it is hardly fair of the Government to leave the victims of dead-lock to fight their own battles. Here again Sir Leslie Wilson pleads impotence. The Government wanted an Arbitration Act, but the meddlesome bullies of Delhi interfered and the local Government are helpless. But when there is a crisis of acute suffering for the industrial population of the Presidency, it is the duty of the Government to take *ad hoc* powers and create an impartial tribunal. If the peremptory needs of Bombay are vetoed by the Central Government and the Local Government are content to plead helplessness on each occasion, the process will have no end; and it would be the obligation of masculine statesmanship to offer entire responsibility to the Central Government or to demand enabling powers to soften local emergencies now treated as police problems. The inference from such weak and continuous submission, is that the Bombay Government have not taken it as a critical, capital issue.

After the ignominious tale of helplessness, Sir Leslie Wilson advised the workers to get into touch with the Mill-owners' Association again. What for? "Such a conference", he says, "must do good, must help to prevent misunderstandings and must provide an avenue through which you will march together towards, at any rate, an earlier settlement of the dispute and one which will pave the way to the possible avoidance of similar disputes

in the future." Sir Leslie Wilson has by his overstay in Poona apparently lost his perspective, if he really expects the workers of Bombay to be content with a platitudinous puerility. His anxiety to repel charges of callousness and let the dispute run its course, irrespective of official relief to the industry and its workers. Screening himself away from the Government of India, he says that his Government are not in a position to emulate the Baldwin Government in securing arbitration. His Excellency has misread the analogy, without succeeding to mislead the deputation, because he is wrong in thinking that the offer of a subvention to coal had armed the British Government with the power of averting the strike by an executive reference of the case. The pressure of Government, as apart from statutory formula, enabled Mr. Baldwin to prevail upon the royalty-owners. Subvention or no subvention, the British Government could not afford to incur a strike and, therefore, they compelled the withdrawal of notices, though the owners were bigger plutocrats than the Bombay mill-owners. Here the workers are eager for an enquiry and it is the Government that make much of the natural reluctance of the mill-owners to face a domestic enquiry or joint conference for scrutinising the justice of the case. Having displeased the mill-owners over the exaction of the excise duty, they do not want to offend them any more.

The policy of the Government has been to make the deadlock nobody's affair, and while the disorder exists, the plea for suspension of the excise-duty is tossed about. Mr. Chadwick's letter to the Millowners' Association is a masterpiece of ill-timed and pointless polemics. The workers have appealed or respite from their own angle, the mill-owners have implored for suspension from their own angle; and the Assembly and the Legislative Council have sought relief on behalf of the public. Eager to put the mill-owners in the wrong, the Government proposed an inquiry by the Tariff Board, cleverly confounding relief from the excise-duty with suggestions of Protection. The millowners have not asked for protection, but the Government want to obstruct the way with the wheel-borrowing of the Tariff Board. Instead of being sick of the formula, Mr. Chadwick revels in the mighty proposition that "the mere repeal of the excise duty will not restore the industry to health." The mere supply of coal would not enable the jute industry to thrive, and so, according to Chadwickian logic, it would be sound economics to stop the freight of coal to Calcutta. The words "mere repeal" are flourished as a sneer. The mere repeal of the excise duty or the mere existence of mill-owners will not foster the mill-industry. Elements like finance, labour, raw material and distribution are all essential, and, therefore, let there be an end to the tomfoolery about the "mere repeal of the excise duty." The mere administration of medicine will not save a patient, diet being essential, but is the medicine to be stopped for the sake of murder? The topical misquotations of Mr. Chadwick from the Fiscal Commission's report require lengthy comparison with the original for their exposure. The Fiscal Commission in its majority-report categorically condemned the excise duty and proposed its repeal, finance permitting. Mr. Chadwick ought to have copied Sir Basil Blackett and described the prodigious upset in finance through the suspension of the excise-duty; he had no business to misconstrue the definite recommendation of the Fiscal Commission especially after the suggestion of Sir Campbell Rhodes, a doughty Lancashire man, that the British Government should stand aside, declining to influence the Government of India and the Legislature. More. All the Indian members except Sir Manekji Dadabhai and Prof. Govaji—nominees now in the Currency Commission—definitely voted for the summary repeal of the excise duty. So much for the authority cited in false contest by the Hon. Mr. Chadwick. The Bombay mills have lost between Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 200 lakhs this year, but irrespective of the loss the Finance Department is vultuously stripping it of a tax on losses. How can Bombay be satisfied with the controversial scores about world-depressions and mere repeals keenly sought by the Government of India? The Central Government have dug their talons into the industry; the Governor of Bombay disclaims responsibility and bids the workers confer with the mill-owners; and the owners and the workers are expected to glory in the declaration that the Government are not callous to suffering and disaster.

THREE OBSTACLES.

In a long article, the "Swadeshamitran", the English weekly edited by Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, the able and energetic General Secretary of the

Swaraj Party, has dealt with some of the important issues raised by the controversy between the Independents and the Swarajists after the Patna decision. It is possible to exaggerate the importance of those issues while in numerous other matters, despite common agreement, the nation's wishes have been contemptuously ignored and flouted by an obdurate and irresponsible bureaucracy. Moreover, it is amusing to watch those who have consistently held aloof from the Congress taking exception to a domestic settlement of internal differences in the Congress fold. But it is worthwhile examining the objections of the seceders to the proposal of a united Congress and the "Swadeshamitran" has done so at length. Apart from the obstacles of the political leadership being vested in the Swarajists and of khaddar-wearing, with which we dealt not long ago, the main objections of those like Mr. Jinnah who have expressed their willingness to join the Congress, are three-fold. Let us examine them in turn. In the first place, the Independents and the Liberals shrink with horror from any mention of "civil disobedience" and "non-payment of taxes." The term "constitutional" is a veritable King Charles' head in any Liberal disavowal of politics though it is significant that the Liberal or Independent leaders—they have no followers in their ranks—never clearly define constitutionalism or distinguish it from peaceful and legitimate methods. Indeed, Mr. Chintamani himself has acknowledged that the Liberals are not irrevocably wedded to "constitutional" means narrowly so-called. Mr. Jinnah has often admitted that non-payment of taxes is the logical corollary of the refusal of supplies, though he is prepared neither to throw out grants despite the Government's rejection of the Assembly's demands nor to resort to non-payment of that fraction of the taxes which with a becoming sense of independence his party has refused. What these constitutional purists call a "constitution" is really an institution. For an un-armed nation, non-violent pressure and resistance are as legitimate a means of winning political freedom as they were for Hampden's fight against indigenous tyranny. The complete pursuit of "law and order" to the sacrifice of those things for which "law and order" are but a means is a trap in which fell only the narrow-minded. Despotism is no less a menace to progress than anarchy. Societies like individuals must run risks if they are to achieve anything vital and those who propose to achieve Swaraj without a bold and comprehensive plan of non-violent resistance are only afraid of the incidental risks of a struggle for liberty. The second objection to the policy of continuous obstruction is more easily disposed of. As the Liberals found that non-co-operation was impracticable as well as, inconsistently enough, anarchic, so the Independents on whom their mantle seems to have fallen argue in the same breath that obstruction is futile because the Government would be paralysed thereby and also that it is dangerous because in that case it would amount to wrecking the constitution. Now these two arguments contradict each other. But in pleading as they do that obstruction is useless unless backed by some kind of enforceable sanction, these moderate-minded men show themselves as greater extremists than those whom they condemn as wreckers, for evidently they would have no objection to the Swarajist method if the administration could really be paralysed thereby! The taunt of a lack of effective sanction behind obstruction would come with some grace from persons who had participated in Gandhiji's heroic attempt to galvanise the mass-energies for creating the moral equivalent of force. Besides, one of the constant grievances of the Independents against the Swarajists is that they are not pursuing the policy of obstruction rigidly or continuously. If that is so—and it is true that political exigencies and groupings within the Councils have compelled the Swarajists to modify their original plan of systematic and positive opposition—it only means that the divergencies between the Swarajists and the Independents are differences of degree not of kind and relate only to the specific issues on which and the extent to which obstruction is to be practised. Surely unanimity is not impossible in such a small question of tactics, particularly when an Independent leader like Mr. Jinnah agreed in 1923, as revealed by the "Swadeshamitran's" publication of the Bombay draft, that if the Government were unreasonable towards the Assembly's demands, the time would have come to make the work of the Legislatures impossible by adopting a policy of obstruction and creating deadlocks. Very similar is the condition of non-acceptance of offices which was the third objection, also embodied in Mr. Jinnah's draft of two years ago as pointed out by the "Swadeshamitran." Here, no doubt, some inconsistencies can

be urged against the Swarajists, but as a party they have not yet been a prey to the impulse of job-hunting. We have always held that office-holding under dyarchy at the pleasure of the Government is wrong because under existing conditions it militates against national self-respect and provides little opportunity for creative work; it is also obnoxious because it blunts the revolutionary edge of a party out to fight the bureaucracy and serves as a dope to the combative instincts and militant ardour of men who profess to challenge the fundamentals of alien rule. It is not possible to be Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in our national politics and Mr. Tambe's grave lapse will not be in vain if it convinces the Swarajists that well-disciplined as they are, not all the machinery of their party will save them from the wrath of those whom they may betray if they lose their souls; they should prove themselves to be above all subtle political temptations in a clean and genuine resistance to the bureaucracy or they will pay the price as the Liberals did. For it is a disastrous illusion that by mere repetition of demands Britain will relinquish her hold on India. It is essential to realise that there is a point beyond which the bureaucracy will not move in the direction desired by Indians unless controlled to surrender. Here we all, Swarajists and Independents and Liberals, are bankrupt. What we await is a mobilising of popular will through suffering and sacrifice in an effective struggle for emancipation.

Notes of the Day.

Special Pleading.

Friends of Sir Purshotamdas Thakoreddas, who appreciate his dogged attachment to the Currency Commission, are trotting out the grievance that his critics are inspired by private animus. They are marching from the wrong base, although it is Mr. P. C. Sethna himself who is shouldering a pike in defence. We yield to none in our esteem for the ability of Sir Purshotamdas as a publicist, but in the matter of the Currency Commission his attitude is ill-advised and self-stultifying. We cannot therefore bother to clear Mr. Sethna's mind of the illusion that public strictures of Sir Purshotamdas in this contest are personal and vituperative. Mr. Sethna cannot deny that the Commission is unwieldy and over-weighted with the foreign element, and the Herculean persuasions of Sir Purshotamdas are not likely to swerve the packed majority from pre-ordained conclusions. Mr. Sethna ought to remember that his Chamber was promised adequate representation on the Commission and that there has been a breach of faith on the part of Government. While commending the good work of Sir Purshotamdas on the Acworth Committee, Mr. Sethna ignores one vital difference. The Legislative Assembly has condemned the composition of the Commission with the support of Sir Purshotamdas, and the Commission will have to be financed by a grant that is non-voted and certified. No Indian may in the circumstances claim the right of attempting to do good to the country against the opinion of popular representatives. If the Government had amplified the personnel in better accordance with their pledge of adequate representation and in response to the wishes of the Assembly, the position would have been different.

A Queer Dilemma.

It is essentially a question of self-respect and political ethics. When the Assembly condemned the constitution of the Taxation Committee and all but refused supplies therefor, we held that it was the duty of Indian members to obey the direction. It was not the zest for personal vituperation that actuated the protest. But Mr. Sethna makes no reference to the implications of the Assembly's verdict. He is certain that legitimate strictures are but mud-throwing. There we disagree, earnestly wishing at the same time that our publicists were capable of taking criticisms in a sporting spirit. Mr. Sethna has spoken in his "personal capacity." By the way, the things permissible to Indian politicians in their personal capacity seem to have no bounds. Sir Purshotamdas is firm in his elevation, not on the Indian Chamber as ladder but on his personal credit. Mr. Tambe protests that he has acquired his new job in his personal capacity! Not unlike the Negro parson who resigned the criticisms of his superiors on the ground that he had stolen chickens not in his role as a parson, but as a man.

T. U. C. and India.

We welcome Mr. John Turner's speeches for their emphasis on the imperative need and value of trade-unionism in India and on the importance of the industrial aspects of international action. Mr. Turner is not a Labour politician but a trade-unionist

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON).

XVII.

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency policy.)

The only other point in the Budget Speech that remains to be examined is the following. Sir Basil Blackett then said:—

"that it was a hoary old fallacy that a high exchange benefits the importer of goods from abroad and a low exchange benefits the primary producer and exporter." It is however a hoary old fallacy, viz., that in a period of a rapidly rising exchange, there may be some temporary tendency for exports to be checked and imports stimulated (paras 38, 39 and 40.)

This assertion might impress the layman, but it once more shows that the Finance Member cares more for the effect his assertions are likely to have on the lay mind than for sound currency doctrine, or that he does not himself understand the correct position. The mere high exchange value of one country's currency as against another does not benefit anybody. The Rupee was 16d. and the Japanese Yen 24d. gold, while the American Dollar was as much as 49d. gold, but that could not and did not affect the importer or exporter in any of these countries. Nor do temporary fluctuations above or below the gold par fixed by law have any serious deleterious effect, because they are necessary in every country to enable the Balance of Trade to be automatically adjusted. But to call the present change in the value of the Rupee a temporary phenomenon of this kind would show a total misapprehension of the problem, because it is an attempt to make a permanent change in the gold value of the Rupee, and it is only when such an attempt is made to vary the gold value of the coin of the country that the mischief comes in, because in every country its nationals have to make their commitments in the currency of the country, and all these commitments are vitiated by the change.

Who are Importers and Exporters?

To properly understand the bearings of this question, we must clearly see who it is that is implied in the words Importers and Exporters so loosely used in currency controversies. Commonly we understand by the merchants i.e., not the producers but the distributors of the goods, but it is the producer that is far more vitally interested in each case. In the case of Exports, it is the Indian producer and manufacturer. In the case of Imports, the foreign producer and manufacturer, and also the Indian producer and manufacturer in so far as this foreign competition affects him in the local market. There are thus four sets of interests to consider:

1. The Indian producer (primary or secondary).
2. The distributor of India's goods to overseas markets i.e. the Exporter.
3. The foreign producer (primary and secondary).
4. The distributor of such foreign goods in this country i.e. the Importer.

The commitments are also of two kinds. They might be long period ones or short period ones.

Let us now consider each of the four interests concerned from both the long and the short period point of view.

1. The Indian producer.

This includes both the cultivator of raw produce or the primary producer, and the converter of such produce into finished goods.

(Continued on page 9.)

and the trade-unions are to-day the most advanced wing of the British Labour movement. The unorganised state of labour in Bombay which Mr. Turner deprecates, is not in the interests of anybody except the mill-owners who prefer a disorganised opponent. The Trade Union Bill introduced in the Assembly is defective and inequitable and it will have to be radically altered if trade-unions are to be really fostered from their inception. Mr. Turner's hope of seeing the Government erect a machinery for the settlement of the industrial dispute is not going to be realised soon owing to the dilatory tactics of the Government of India. Labour, in fact, cannot expect to come into its own until the franchise is so widened as to enable workers to exercise their voice in the election of members of the legislatures. Mr. Turner pointed out that the last session of the Trade Union Congress paid particular attention to the question of Asiatic Labour. We have always felt that while European Labour has been strenuously opposed to Asiatic immigration on the plea that it would lower its standard of life, it has neglected the far graver menace threatening its standard through the exploitation by European capitalists of cheap labour in Asiatic and African countries. If, as Mr. Turner says, the trade-union movement is international in its character, it should have no room for racial barriers and colour bars. At the Scarborough Congress, on the motion of the Amalgamated Engineering Union a resolution was accepted, instructing the General Council to consider the advisability of sending a deputation to Asiatic countries to investigate the conditions of labour. The experience of the Congress in labour organisation will prove useful to social workers in this country and the delegation may strengthen the link between the workers of the world.

SHIBBOLETH OF
TRUSTEESHIP

BRITAIN AND MOSUL

ANSWER TO TURKEY'S
CLAIMS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Cd. Amery in the course of a speech to his constituents at Sparkbrook (Birmingham) said:—

"We have no grudge against Turkey for the unfortunate part she played in the war. We are only concerned to live with her in neighbourliness and as far as we could co-operate in her regeneration. But we are equally entitled and in honour bound to demand the rights and interests of those under our trusteeship for whom we have undertaken obligations. There was nothing provocative in the policy of Government with regard to Mosul. Government in fairness to those for whom they are trustees could not give any other answer to the Turkish claims."—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS' STRIKE.

SCUFFLES BETWEEN POLICE AND
COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Paris.—While the strike was a substantial failure the Communists profited themselves by making use of the occasion to demonstrate and harangue to their followers, which resulted in sharp scuffles between the police and the strikers. There were a few casualties. A man was killed at Surannes where the gendarmes attacked the strikers who were trying to force an entrance into a factory. There was a spectacular fight in the northeast of Paris which ended in the arrest of the Communist Dorist who was "wanted" on the charge of trying to seduce the troops in Morocco, for which he was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and fined 3,000 francs in default.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS SENTENCED.

ARRESTS FOLLOW SCUFFLE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Paris.—Prior to the arrest of Dorist, both he and Cachin, another Communist, had been sentenced in default to 13 months' imprisonment and fined 3,000 francs, for activities in connection with the so-called Committee of Action against the war in Morocco which issued a manifesto in July calling upon the French forces to disobey orders and fraternise with Riss. Other members of the Committee had been given lighter sentences.

It appears that during a scuffle leading up to his arrest, Dorist kicked a policeman in stomach for which he was now too gently handled. Fellow Deputies, Cachin, Vaillant and Courquier, visited him at the police-station and decided his case needed attention of a doctor whom they summoned.

100 ARRESTS MADE

Official figures show that up to eight this evening 100 arrests had been made in Paris and suburbs and 16 people had been injured. Enquiry has been opened into Surannes fatality.—Reuter.

SHIPPING STRIKE ENDS.

EXODUS OF SHIPS FROM DURBAN.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Durban.—A general exodus of ships is expected today and tomorrow as thirteen ships involved in the strike are practically ready to leave. All imprisoned men have been released and men who are without ships will return to England in due course. Melbourne.—In view of the improved strike situation in South Africa and elsewhere Mr. Justice Powers has summoned a conference of all parties at Sydney for 19th instant.—Reuter's Special.

END OF SHIPPING STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Shinwell announced today that all ports except London have decided to terminate the seamen's strike immediately.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN PROTEST AT STEAMER'S
DETENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Peking.—The Soviet Charge-d'Affaires has sent a note to the Foreign Office protesting against the detention of the Anti-Red Authorities at Swatow of a Russian steamer with 60 Russians on board and demanding its immediate release and punishment of those responsible for detention and reversing the right to claim compensation.—Reuter.

CONDITIONS IN HEDJAZ

EMIR ALI'S TROOPS
DESERTINGIBN SAUD WILLING TO
ABIDE BY VERDICT OF ISLAM.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Cairo.—The Commission appointed by King Faud to enquire into the conditions in the Hedjaz has returned and reported that the situation in Jeddah is critical. It says that that business is in standstill and the inhabitants lack food. Emir Ali's troops are demoralised and owing to lack of pay many are deserting. It points out that the population has dropped from eighty to fifteen thousand. The population of Mecca has been reduced from 200,000 to 60,000.

The Commission further says that it met Ibn Saud, who disclaimed any ambitious projects and declared that his sole desire was to liberate the Hedjaz from the Hashimites and also proposed that Islam should send a commission under King Faud's patronage to consult the inhabitants of the Hedjaz regarding the choice of a new ruler.

It is understood that King Faud has expressed his satisfaction with the Commission's report and it is considered as probable that he will invite the heads of Muslim countries to appoint a representative commission to report on the future of the Hedjaz.—Reuter.

RAINS HAMPER MILITARY
MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Foz.—Rain fell heavily throughout the front on the night of 11th October. Military movements are practically in standstill. Supply columns are working smoothly though rain has impeded transport. In Wezzan District the infantry has gained contact with the cavalry at Sidibourekba.—Reuter.

OVER 115 MILES AN HOUR

WORLD'S MOTOR SPEED RECORDS
BEATEN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Riding on a Parry Thomas motor-car at Brooklands today, Captain Howey covered 50 kilometres in 16 minutes and 8.08 seconds, which is equal to 115.41 miles per hour, 50 miles in 25 minutes and 38.68 seconds, which is equal to 115.41 miles per hour and 100 kilometres in 32 minutes and 17.62 seconds, which is equal to 115.45 miles per hour. All are world's records.

FASCISTI VIOLENCE.

ATTACK ON FREEMASONS' LODGE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Rome.—Bands of Fascisti last evening, attacked and damaged the headquarters of Feriana Lodge belonging to Freemasons. The police have arrested nine. As a consequence to the incident the Secretary General of the Fascist Party had dismissed the Secretary of the Rome Fascisti.—Reuter.

HIMALAYAN MONKEYS FOR
AMERICA.

SEQUEL TO DAYTON TRIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

A "Statesman" special cable:—
There is an interesting sequel to the recent celebrated trial of John Scopes for teaching evolution in violation of the law of Tennessee.

It has been decided to import from the Himalayas 20 selected monkeys, and to establish them in special quarters in the college grounds, with a view to making an exhaustive study of the problem of the relation of monkey to man.

The experiment will extend over a number of years, during which scientists will record the minutest details of simian life, and will keep a complete record of births and deaths.

LOYALTY TO EX-KAISER.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Berlin.—While European delegates are doing their utmost in the interests of peace at Locarno the German Monarchists are striking a discordant note.

General Von Arnim unveiling a regimental monument referred to "loyalty to our War-Lord." He alluded to Germans' gratitude and unwavering loyalty to the ex-Kaiser.

Later, Hindenburg in the Field-Marshal's uniform drove up to the monument and took the salute from the Reichswehr company of Nationalist-organisations. The Republican press is most indignant at the attitude adopted by the Monarchists.

Meanwhile, the German National and Extremist organs deplore the negro results of the Locarno Conference and express the fear that the German delegation may be satisfied with vague promises from the Allies regarding Germany's vital demands.—Reuter.

INDORE NOTES.

THE BAWLA APPEAL.

DUSSERA CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Oct. 9.

There is scarcity of water on account of insufficient rainfall. The city is threatened with water famine. Since the Maharaja's return from Maheshwar he has been indisposed and Dr. Mulgaoker of Bombay, was specially called to attend on him. Sirdar Zanane H. H.'s brother-in-law arranged a dinner party in honour of this Bombay Surgeon.

The cleansing up of Indore, sweeping changes in administration, are some of the sensational headings which penny-sellers in the service of the State are writing to the press in England. These are exaggerated reports and until now no steps have been taken against officers whose names were mixed up in the Bawla Murder case. There are no sweeping changes in the administration. The Bawla Murder Appeal is losing all interest in the city, the Birthday Bazaar of Gulam Mahomed being on the brain of the people. The petition is filed and is awaiting admission about Michaelmas law sitting. The stunt given out by Indore correspondent of the "Times of India" that Mr. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law was proceeding to England in connection with the Privy Council case proves to be baseless. I hear Mr. Velinkar is not leaving India during the cold season. The latest rumour is that one of the judicial officers from Indore.

EX-SULTAN'S LETTER TO
SHAUKAT ALI.

SOLICITUDE FOR HOLY PLACES.

IBN SAUD'S NOBLE ACT.

TRIBUTE TO KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Maulana Shaikat Ali has received the following letter from the ex-Sultan and ex-Khalif Abdul Majid Khan:—

My dear brother,

His Majesty the Caliph desires me to transmit to you his warm thanks and his esteem for your proved devotion and untiring activity in the holy cause of Islam.

His Majesty has just learned that thanks to your actions and your efforts the Sultan Ibn Saud has just guaranteed the security of the pilgrims who repair to the Holy Places in order to accomplish their duty, and so in this manner the pilgrimage prescribed by our holy religion will not be interrupted.

His Majesty the Caliph is very pleased with all these actions which have happily ended in the solution of this important question. He asks you to make known to the Sultan Ibn Saud his thanks and the profound satisfaction of the Emir-el-Muminin for this noble act of a true Muslim sovereign.

His Majesty congratulates you at the same time on your initiative as to the subject of the sending of a mission for studying in Europe or in the Muslim countries in order to gather together precise information on the Islamic questions.

His Majesty desires me to make known to you his thanks the same for your attachment to his august the sending of a delegation presided over by the Honourable Hakim Edjmel Khan Sahib in coming to present to him their homage.

His Majesty in praying to the Almighty wishes ardent desires for the happiness of his dear fellow-worshippers and sends you his paternal wishes and salutations as also to the eminent members of your Committee.

Kindly accept, my dear brother, the expression of my fraternal sentiments and of my high consideration.

HUSSEIN NAKIB.

Secretary to His Majesty.

August 15, 1925.

Indore State will proceed to Europe after rule is granted in the Bawla Murder Appeal.

The Dewas Maharaja was present at the Shuddhi ceremony when two converted Mahomedans were restored to Hinduism. The State observed mourning in honour of the passing away of the Maharaja of Kashmir and a salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of the deceased Maharaja. Last week the elections for Legislative Committee of Holkar State took place and there was great enthusiasm among voters at the polling booth. The results of elections are awaited anxiously.

DUSSERAH CELEBRATIONS.

This year's Dussera celebrations at Indore were a brilliant success. There were the usual religious ceremonies in the palaces and temples. The rich and the poor also worshipped their tools and instruments. The military review was attended by the Maharaja Sahib and the Heir-Apparent Prince Bala Sahib. Prince Yeshwant Rao addressed the soldiers in Urdu insisting upon their keeping higher ideals and maintaining their traditions as Maharatta soldiers. It is hoped the stirring words of the youthful prince will keep the military in the virtuous path.

In the afternoon a grand fair was held in the Dussera Maidan which was attended by thousands of villagers from the neighbouring villages and the site of the poor people with their women and children, looked gay and cheerful. The Dussera procession was seen passing through the

"PHULE" DEFAMATION

A FRESH CROP OF CASES

"MAJUR" APOLOGISES.

POONA, Oct. 12.

In the Court of the City Magistrate, Poona, Mr. Krishna Mahadwa Chiplunkar, descendant of the late Vishnuhastri Chiplunkar, lodged a complaint under Sections 500 and 504 of the Penal Code against Mr. Jedhe, publisher, and Janalkar, writer and printer, and Bagade, preface writer, of a pamphlet named "Deshache Dushman" (or "enemies of country.") Rao Bahadur Apte, his pleader, requested the Magistrate to issue summons to the Hon. Mr. Jadhav to produce the list of membership, account books etc. of the Satyashodhak Samaj, which request the Magistrate granted.

The cases against Mr. Lad, printer and editor of "Major", were withdrawn today by Messrs. Dandavate, Gunjal and Phule as Mr. Lad has tendered an unconditional public apology and asked for pardon for his offence in publishing false and defamatory articles regarding Lokamanya Tilak, Chiplunkar the Brahman Community, and the Municipal members. The Magistrate accepted the apology.

The case against Messrs. Bagde, Janalkar and Jedhe is fixed for 14th for hearing.—A.P.

MILL STRIKE

OPERATIVES TAKING
STOCK OF SITUATIONRUBY MILL CLOSED DOWN
AGAIN.

Although there was apparently quiet on Tuesday in the mill area, the operatives are taking survey of the situation in the light of the reply of H. E. the Governor vouchsafed to the Workers' Deputation. On Monday, enquiries made by our representative go to show that while some operatives are likely to return from their villages to Bombay after the Diwali holidays, a good many would prefer to stay in their villages and work on the paddy fields which are likely to require a good number of labourers during the harvest.

On Tuesday the Ruby Mill (Mahim) was closed down as the operatives suddenly made up their minds not to work on the reduced scale of wages. This mill, had about 450 operatives to keep it working so long and last week they worked even on night shift. On Monday afternoon, they demanded from the management advances on account of their wages and also intimated that they would not work on the reduced scale. As their request was not granted they left the mill in a body.

Among the mills found partially working on Tuesday were Imperial, (Haines Road), Bradbury (Jacob Circle), Munekji Petit (Tardeo), Bomanji Petit (Mahalaxmi), and Premier (Fergusson Road), each employing from 50 to 250 workers, mostly mechanics.

On Monday afternoon the Pearl Mill (Parbhadevi Road) and the Premier Mill (Fergusson Road) paid 240 and 25 operatives respectively their wages for September.

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

Our Poona correspondent writes that on Monday morning the Mill-workers' representatives went to Poona by the morning train, principal among whom were the following:—Messrs. Joshi, Jhabwala, Mayekar, Bhatwadekar, Arwe, Fancey, Rajah and Bhakke.

They all met in the Council Hall at about 11.30 a.m. sharp. Messrs. Bole and Talcherkar were not present. The representatives submitted their representation to the Governor, whereafter H. E. also read his answers by which the representative were greatly disappointed again. There was nothing in His Excellency's address which could be paid at signs of an early termination of the strike. H. E. desired the conclusions of the Conference to be strictly private. But it is agreed that no important developments are now expected but that the men should themselves take concerted action.

GOVERNMENT'S IMPOTENCE.

WILL SHAREHOLDERS BE ROUSED?

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, a member of the Workers' Deputation, said he was sorely disappointed by the Governor's reply. The Governor's reply showed, he said, that the Government of Bombay were so weak and impotent that they were not able to protect the weak against the strong. Asked as to what he could make out from the Governor's reply, he said, it meant only this: you go to work on reduced wages or starve, and if you create disturbances, well in that case we shall shoot you down. The Government of Bombay were also not able to give doles to the unemployed or send the operatives to their villages while they had crores of rupees to spend for the Development Department. His impression was that the Government of Bombay were so impotent that they were unable to solve the present industrial problem.

Q.—Will the labour leaders now go to the mill-owners as advised by the Governor?

A.—It is useless to do so. It amounts to going from pillar to post. If Government could not do anything what will the mill-owners do?

Q.—Is it true that some mill-agents have agreed to work the mills on original pay without reduction?

A.—Yes, it is so. There are 15 mills which are anxious to open their doors, but they are hindered, for the present, by the fact of their affiliation with the Mill-owners' Association. To work their mills, therefore, they will have to disaffiliate themselves with the Mill-owners' Association. If they open their doors for the operatives we are prepared to send operatives to their mills sufficient for their requirement.

Q.—What do you propose doing now if the strike is prolonged?

A.—We will have to rouse the shareholders' interests in the cause of the operatives and also open relief measures for the strike-stricken operatives, particularly women and children.

Q.—Do you think the textile situation is improved now so as to warrant the mill-owners to revise their judgment or modify the terms of notice?

A.—Certainly so. First of all a large amount of stock is cleared in the last two weeks, which was never done in the same

(Continued on page 8.)

GOVERNOR AND
SANITATIONAHMEDABAD
ASSOCIATION'S ADDRESS

A SPLIT AND A HARTAL.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13.

A heated discussion took place this evening at the meeting of the local Sanitary Association over the question of presenting an address to His Excellency the Governor when he arrives here. A member asked for a ruling from the President if the question was within the aims and objects of the Association. The President, Sheikh Mangaldas, ruled that the address was a mark of respect and such things could not be included in the aims and objects of the Association. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who was present said that the Association would split up and there would be a hartal in the city if the resolution was passed. Ultimately the resolution was passed by 21 against 13 votes and all who voted against tendered their resignations of membership of the Association and except one left the hall in protest.—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN CALAMITY.

DR. PARANJPE'S REMEDIES.

BANGALORE, Oct. 12.

At a large public meeting held at Bangalore to protest the Asiatic Exclusion Bill Dr. Paranjpe, who presided, delivered a vehement speech in the course of which he traced the history of South African Indians and showed how Natal, which was now the venue of controversy, was made the garden of South Africa by the sweat, perseverance and enterprise of Indians. He was of opinion that, though it would not avail much to resort to retaliation, Indians might at least register their indignation by stopping the import of coal from South Africa and by putting a ban upon South Africans to acquire properties in India.—A. P.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Sindh Hindu Provincial Conference concluded its sittings at a late hour last evening. Over fifteen resolutions were passed by the Conference. Besides the President Mr. Jayakar, Bhai Parmanand of Lahore, Pandit Nekiram Sharma of Delhi and a few other non-Sindh workers were also present. The most important of the resolutions related to the support of Shudhi and Sangathan movement, Mr. Durgadas's monogamist marriage bill, more representation of Sindh Hindus in the Bombay Council and reorganisation of the panchayat system connecting village, taluka and district panchayats with one another and with an all-Sindh Panchayat, introduction of Hindi, and starting a Sindh information bureau to enable non-Sindh members of the Bombay Council to keep them in touch with Sindh affairs. A fund was raised for the information bureau, to which Rs. 15,000 were subscribed on the spot.—A. P.

MADRAS NON-BRAHMINS' PROTEST.

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress Committee a resolution strongly protesting against the inhuman, unjust and confiscatory measures sought to be imposed by the South African Government and urging measures of strict reciprocity and retaliation by the Government of India was passed. The meeting was emphatically of opinion that the Government of India and the British Cabinet should take immediate steps to force the South African Government to abandon such measures and warned the Viceroy and the Government of India to realise that their conduct in the matter would be regarded as the acid test of sincerity of their profession for the welfare of the Indians.—A. P.

AT HUBLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Oct. 13.

The Hubli public met on the 11th inst. and passed a resolution of sympathy for the South African struggle and urged the introduction of effective measures in the Legislative Assembly for bringing pressure on the South African Government.

AT AMRAOTI.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 12.

A message from Amraoti states that a mass meeting was convened there under the auspices of the District Congress Committee and the Liberal League under the presidency of Mr. Y. G. Deshpande to protest against the anti-Asiatic Legislation of the African Parliament. A resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. G. S. Klaparde, member of the Council of State, and supported by Mr. A. R. Deshpande urged the boycott of British and Colonial goods as a measure of retaliation.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

VOTERS' DUTY

RETURN NATIONALISTS IN LARGE NUMBERS.

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, a meeting was held at the Gaiety Theatre, when speeches were made on the importance of enrolment of Municipal voters. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Mrs. Naidu said she was that evening formally opening the campaign of the Nationalist Municipal Party in Bombay. The elections were coming and they had to choose their representatives for the next three years. As a representative of the C Ward she was the least successful of members, because her work had not been local, and even if she were elected she would still be wandering from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. But the most stable elements were here and the public knew their very magnificent work in the Corporation on behalf of the people of Bombay. The Congress had resolved that it should put up candidates in all Municipal and local bodies, because civic work was the foundation of all political life and those who were going to be their representatives in this city were really laying the basis of a national and political life, and this city could well be the model for the whole of India. In Bombay they had a variety of interests and communities and classes, all that go to make the cosmos of India, representing the cosmopolitan city of Bombay. And their representatives would be the model and pattern for all representatives of India, if they would but choose as their representatives, men who would truly represent the ideals for which they all stood, and give them such pledges as would enable the public to send them as their real representatives.

RETURN NATIONALISTS

Mr. K. F. Nariman said it was three years ago that the Nationalist Party stood before them seeking their suffrage and it was for the rate-payers of Bombay now to pass their judgment on the work done by them. They had issued manifestoes and made promises, at the time of the last elections, and, unfortunately, they had not fulfilled them all. But they should not judge that party by mere results, but by the efforts they had made for carrying out those promises. Unfortunately they were in a minority; still their record of the past few years could stand comparison with anything else, and there was the only constructive and well-organised party in the Corporation. It was a party of minority members in a body still dominated over by Capitalists, Imperialists and Government nominees. If Nationalists were in a majority and if they had failed to carry out their promises then the public could have passed a vote of censure on them. Under the distressing and difficult circumstances which had faced the Nationalist Party it had done much important work. That party would again enter the Corporation, and his appeal was to send them in sufficient numbers and not in a helpless minority. In a majority so that the Nationalists might show to the people what they could do for them. If they failed to redeem their promises then they could blame them. He was sorry that there was not a larger audience at the meeting. It reminded him of a Company meeting, but the rate-payers had a greater interest in the city, and for the money they paid they got interest in the way of civic amenities, like sanitation, water, roads, etc. He did not ask them to vote for the Nationalist Party alone blindly, but let them honestly compare their work with that of any other party and then only decide in the best interests of the city. In the meantime let them enrol themselves, and since the Nationalists had proved themselves let them be sent in large numbers.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Mr. Jammadas Melia said the question at the next elections would be whether the Commissioner should be elected by the Corporation or nominated by the Government. That was going to be the principal issue at the elections. The Commissioner should be elected by the people so that he could be responsible to the people. Today he was the free agent and he exercised all his powers for enriching his own powers and keeping the Corporation at bay, whenever there was a difference between him and the Corporation. The one absurd interpretation that he had placed on the Act was that he could appoint for six months any man on a large salary. He could pay such a man even three lakhs, because he had interpreted the Act in that way and he had actually appointed a man on a higher salary than he himself was getting. Nationalists had desired that the Commissioner should be elected by the Corporation, but the reactionary forces in the Corporation and the Council had defeated their wishes. If Government and the Commissioner were unwilling to agree to their proposals, then they must make it impossible for the Government to disagree with them. But, for that purpose the Nationalists would require to have 64 out of the 76 elected members.

There was a clause in the Act under which they could dismiss their Commissioner and they could thus force the hands of the Government. When the franchise was widened, they had expected more nationalists to get into the Corporation, but owing to the unfair distribution of seats they had failed. Let them take the Fort and Byculla Wards. In the latter the population was three times that of the former and yet the seats were unequally distributed. Then there were the 16 nominated members, who were mere appendages to the Commissioner, had to dance attendance on him and wait for his orders and pleasures! Speaking of the improvements in the city, he said they had given more water better roads and better lights; they had made more progress in education, and had it not been for the efforts of Modi and Company, not the auctioneers (laughter) they would have sued the Government long ago for their share of contribution towards education. They were rapidly Indianising the Municipal services, and the Nationalist's aim was to have Indians for all posts from the Commissioner downwards, but there were people in the Corporation who distrusted their own countrymen!

NO COMMUNAL IDEAS.

Mr. B. T. Desai said during the last elections the Nationalists had asked the public to exercise their privilege in the best interests of the city, because once they gave their votes to the candidates they could not do anything for the next three years. Nationalists wanted the public to get the power of recalling a member if he went against the wishes of the electors. He asked them to send only such men into Corporation who would truly represent their interests there. He asked them to ask every candidate what he was going to do for the city, and only then give their votes to him. The Party wanted the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner to be given to the Corporation, and they were making that the principle question in the next elections. They were not actuated by communal principles, as they would have seen from the recent appointments. But there were some people in the Corporation who thought that the Corporation was their own family arrangement where they could do anything and these people talked of communal differences.

INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar said they would find that the present Corporation was an altogether different body from the last one. They would see that the members were not merely waiting for this or that salary, to come in order that address might be presented to him. Formerly the members were doing their work with their eyes to the Government for their ultimate reward; but now the members of the Corporation would have to do their work by keeping the interests of the people in the forefront, and looking to the people for their reward.

Mr. R. M. Gandhi claimed that they had kept their election pledges, and if they had failed in some instances, it was because of their weakness in numbers. They had kept the tramway fares at the old figure, and they had done many other services to the city in addition.

Mr. Punekar spoke in support and said that the Nationalist party had not left anything undone. He had joined the party wholeheartedly and the electors should send such men into the Corporation as would do their work with the eyes to the Government, which was the sister of autocracy.

Mr. Haji Poonawalla said in such an important city the people should be in power for doing good to the people.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the Progressive Party's progress was rather in the direction of the past than the future and the Nationalists had to counter their opposition in the Corporation whenever any public interests were involved. He thanked Mr. Patel for his services to the party, as the chief credit for its organisation was due to him.

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

In regard to Rubber restriction, it is understood that present rate of percentage of output will expire on October 31st when a new percentage will be fixed. No decision has yet been made, but it is possible that an official announcement will be issued within a fortnight.

In connection with the Colombo report with regard to rubber exportation, the Colonial Office emphasises that there is no ground for any suggestion that decisions have been reached. As the Secretary of State stated in Parliament, the working of the Stevenson scheme was being constantly considered, and confidential proposals of all sorts were frequently exchanged between the Government in London and in the East, regarding the operation of the scheme, but no decision had been reached for changing the scheme.

The Colombo message referred to states, "A representative meeting approved the despatch from the Secretary of State containing important proposals regarding rubber restriction. The main proposals are the exportable maximum for November-January quarter be increased by twenty per cent of the standard production instead of ten. Restriction will be held in abeyance after 1st February."

RUBBER MARKET EXCITED.

The rubber market was excited yesterday. Spot declined about three pence and forward deliveries five pence and six pence on the report from Colombo that a representative meeting had approved of the proposal of Col. Amery to increase the maximum amount exportable at a minimum rate of duty during November, December and January by twenty per cent, instead of ten per cent, but the Colonial Office denied that any decision on the matter has hitherto been reached. It is expected, however, that the Colonial Office decision to amend the restriction scheme will shortly be announced. — Reuter's Special.

BOULTON'S TRIAL.

CRIPPS' DEFENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Sir Travers Humphrey submitted that the case against Cripps had failed on the ground that it had not been proved or even suggested that Cripps knowingly possessed securities belonging to anyone else. Nobody could say that Cripps was responsible for anything done in the matter unless it was done by himself or someone else with his knowledge and consent. There was not a shred of evidence to show that Cripps had borrowed money from Barclay's Bank knowing that it had borrowed against securities belonging to someone else. Sir Travers Humphrey's protest against the criminal charge against Cripps. Cripps, when he signed certain documents, had not the faintest idea that the "special loan account" was remotely connected with the Alliance Bank of India at all. Sir Travers Humphrey emphasised that the Boultons' Indian business started in the absence of Cripps who never took any interest in it. Yet he was undergoing the indignity of a trial upon a charge in which everything that had come out showed that whatever other partners know Cripps was no more concerned in using securities belonging to someone else for the purpose of his firm than the office-boy.

Cripps made a statement in the course of which he said that he knew practically nothing about the Indian side of the business. All that he knew was that his partners were directors of the Indian bank and also a good many companies in India. He did not participate in the Indian side of the business, but he devoted considerable time in the affairs of the Bank in Russia, South America and the Continent. — Reuter.

SIGNED WITHOUT CARING TO KNOW.

Cripps corroborated his counsel's submissions. He stated that he had nothing to do with the Boultons' finance. He did not think he was aware of the fact that the Alliance Bank had sent securities to the Boultons and he did not know the terms abetting them. He had no idea of the Boultons having used securities belonging to the Alliance Bank. He was mainly responsible for arranging the lending by the Boultons of £200,000 to the Lahrman Trust, but he did not inquire as to whence the money had come as he did not consider that it was his business. He doubtless read some letters he had signed relating to the special loan account before signing, but even in the case of the letter he had signed relating to the sum of £300,000 he certainly did not enquire as to what it was about. He suggested that Mr. Robert Boulton would be responsible for the letters he (Cripps) had signed.

Sir Curtis Bennett asked: You know what the result of signing them is, don't you? Cripps replied: If you mean these proceedings, yes.

The case was adjourned till the 19th October when the Magistrate will give his decision with regard to Cripps.

JAPANESE AIRMEN'S WHEREABOUTS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Japanese airmen mentioned in the message of 28th September while proceeding to London from Paris were forced to land at Stinglevert owing to engine trouble.

A later message says that the Japanese airmen left Stinglevert at 4-15, but did not arrive at Crecydon until 6-15. The delay is causing anxiety. — Reuter.

LATER.

The Japanese airmen have arrived safely at Farnborough in Kent. — Reuter.

EGYPT TO INDIA AIR-ROUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Sir Seifon Branker returned to London today by aeroplane from Brussels accompanied by Sir Samuel Hoare. In an interview Sir Seifon stated that his air tour of 3000 miles in seven weeks covering Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Persia was quite successful and following the signing of a suitable contract with the Imperial Airways the air route from Egypt to India could be started. — Reuter.

LEVERHULME ART COLLECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Justice Finlay heard an application on behalf of the Earl of Mayo to restrain the auctioneers, of Lord Leverhulme's Art collection from sending the collection out of the country until the trial and pending action. The Judge declined to make an order.

RUSSO-GERMAN TRADE TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Moscow.—It is announced that a Russo-German trade treaty has been concluded on the principle of most favoured nation treatment for a period of two years. — Reuter.

HINDUSTANEE SEVADAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Oct. 13.

Dr. Hardiker's All-India volunteer organisers camp at Sitimani closes to-day after a fortnight's training. The eleven organisers trained in the camp are proceeding to Bagalkot and being practical organising work there from to-morrow. They will be then given certificates and some of them will be taken to Cawnpore for the Congress organising work there.

MILL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 7.)

period in the last three years. Then the price of piece-goods has gone high by an amount, and that of raw cotton has considerably decreased. The mill-owners have, therefore, a good cause to revise their considered opinion now.

MILL OWNERS' PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The following is a summary of a long, important letter of the 26th June, 1925 from the Government of India to the Millowners' Association to which reference is made in this latest reply to the Association.

During the discussion the Honourable the Commerce Member and the Committee of the Millowners' Association had in April 1925 two suggestions were made for granting assistance to the industry, namely, (1) a duty on raw cotton exported from India, and (2) the imposition of higher import duties on yarn below 30 counts and cloth made therefrom. The Honourable the Commerce Member undertook that a preliminary examination of these proposals should be made and the results communicated to the Association. This was done and the results of such examination were set forth fully in the letter of June 26th.

In the course of the letter it was stated:—Imports into India of piece-goods from Japan in 1924-25 amounted to 32 million pounds of yarn and 155 million yards of cloth. This represented approximately 40,000 tons of raw cotton. Japanese textile imports into India do not, however, consist solely of goods made from Indian cotton, but contain a large quantity of American cotton. Therefore, the total amount of Indian cotton existing in the Japanese textiles imported into India is something considerably less than 40,000 tons. The total export of raw cotton from India in 1924-25 exceeded 600,000 tons. The suggestion, therefore, that an export duty of a protective character should be imposed on raw cotton amounts to a proposal to levy an export duty on a trade of 600,000 tons for the purpose of increasing the price of goods made from much less than 40,000 tons of that cotton.

Further, such a duty would also only affect the price of cotton, which is only one factor in the cost of manufacture of yarn or cloth. An export duty would, therefore, have to be at a high rate in order to raise appreciably the price of the imported Japanese article. Such a duty would operate on the whole of this 600,000 tons of cotton exported from India, and could not but be detrimental, in the long run, to the cotton producing interests in India. For these reasons, and because the Government of India consider that the imposition of a protective export duty on raw cotton was peculiarly open to the objections and dangers described by the Fiscal Commission, the Government of India consider that the suggestion should be definitely abandoned.

DUTY ON YARN.

The other proposal, namely that the import duty on lower counts of yarn and of coarser cloths should be increased, demands closer examination. In three pre-war years the average annual mill production, less exports, was 196 million pounds of yarn and 663 millions. Imports, less re-exports, were respectively 45 millions and 55 millions. The total amount of yarn available for consumption in India was therefore respectively, 151 millions and 138 millions. Of these quantities the Indian mills in three pre-war years had produced 92 per cent and in 1924-25 92½ per cent. There had thus been no percentage increase in the imports of yarn. It is true that the quantity of yarn imported from Japan has increased, but such increase has been at the expense of imports from the United Kingdom. Thus, in the three pre-war years, 87 per cent of the imports of yarn had come from the United Kingdom; in 1924-25 only 37 per cent.

The complaint was, however, in regard chiefly to yarns of 30s and below. Trade returns, however, show no appreciable increase in the imports of this class of yarn. In pre-war years such imports amounted to 3 million pounds a year, and in 1924-25 the imports from Japan of yarns of 30s and below were less than one per cent of the total production of such yarns in Indian mills. On figures such as these it seems extremely difficult, if not impossible, to justify the increased duties on the lower counts of yarn.

The position in regard to piece-goods was more complicated.

CABLE ITEMS.

A message from Hamburg says that the British steamer "Clan Macnair" has arrived there from Cebu and a fire broke out in number three hold on 10th October apparently due to spontaneous combustion, but it was extinguished. 7,500 bags of oilcake have been damaged by fire and water.

Paris.—King Reisal has left for Nice. — Reuter.

Appointment has been approved of Mr. Archibald Campbell as a Puisne Judge of the Lahore High Court in succession to Khan Bahadur Abdul Raouf. — Reuter's Special.

A message from Port Said says that the steamer "Dragnap" has been refuelled and is proceeding to Ismailia. It will be surveyed and will reshipe its cargo which has been discharged consisting of about 14,000 cases of tea. — Reuter's Special.

New York.—Lt. Cyrus Betts, has won the American speed classic, Pulitzer Trophy and made the world's record for the closed circuit course by attaining a speed of 218.99 miles per hour in a special Curtis racer. — Reuter's Special.

Cable Correction.—Brooklands records cabled yesterday were made by Perry Thomas driving Captain Howey's Leyland-Thomas car.

SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

GREAT DEPRESSION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Depression in the shipping industry is clearly reflected in ship-building returns given by the Lloyd Register for the quarter which ended on 30th September. Tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland during this period was 1009 thousands which is a decrease of over 84 thousand compared with the quarter ended 30th June and about 459 thousand compared with a year ago. Present totals are the lowest recorded since 1909 and are 881 thousand below the average tonnage that was built during twelve months before war. Tonnage commenced during the quarter was 200 thousand compared with 189 thousand during the quarter of 1925 but tonnage launched in the quarter was 225 thousand, a decrease of 72 thousand compared with the previous quarter.

Total world tonnage under construction is 2206 thousand, a decrease of 162 thousand compared with the previous quarter and a decrease of 1239 thousand compared with the highest pre-war record. Remarkable development in motor tonnage is shown by the fact that the tonnage of vessels now being built in the world to be fitted with internal combustion engines is 1088 thousand, while tonnage of steam vessels under construction is 1090 thousand. — Reuter's Special.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Paris.—According to a French source at Locarno the German delegation have asked for 24 hours to consult Berlin before finally giving their assent to Article Sixteen of the Covenant. It is stated that an agreement is probable on the following basis. Germany will enter the League under ordinary conditions but to ally German allies the Allies will make a declaration inviting the Assembly of the League with the sole right of interpreting the Covenant and recognising that the contribution of any state called to enforce the decisions of the League in the event of war shall be proportionate to its means. — Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent, South Indian Railway, has been granted eight months' leave from 1st November next and will sail "Home" next month. Lt. Col. Percy Rogers, Engineer-in-Chief of the South Indian Railway, will act for Mr. Scott during his absence.

Mr. Muirhead, Chairman of the Home Board of the South Indian Railway intends to visit India during this cold weather and he is expected in Colombo about the middle of December. — A. P.

(Continued from column 6.) showed a most degraded and deplorable state of affairs and brought tears of blood when one contemplated the ancient glory of Hindu culture and civilisation and their avatars, saints, heroes and heroines. If Hindus could not protest their hearty and homes, life, honour and property, they should better stop marrying and procreating. Hindu workers like himself were being wrongly charged with having forsaken their patriotism. No patriotic worker could sit quiet when the Hindu community was being squeezed out of existence by tyranny and injustice in spite of its tremendous sacrifices for its sister community. His analysis was that there was no cultural unity between the two communities and there could be no cultural unity so long as Mahomedans looked up for their salvation only outside India to Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, Arabia, and Palestine and felt no concern in the customs, traditions and culture of Bharatvarsha. Hindus and Mussalmans had lived together for centuries in India, but still their hearts seemed as far from each other as they ever could be. Shuddhi and Sangathan movements were only the reaction of the fanaticism and intolerance of the Mussalmans. Hindus by culture and tradition, were tolerant, generous and responsive, and he said this was illustrated by the huge crowds which followed the funeral of the late Hon. Mr. Bhurgiri, not because he was less a Mussalman than his co-religionists, but because he had endeared himself to the hearts of Hindus by his geniality and patriotism and co-operation with the Hindus.

Referring to the present policy of the Government, namely, of divide and rule, he said it had succeeded in India nowhere else. The Hindus were being ousted from Government services and the general policy of favouritism of Mussalmans pervaded throughout the administration of India. The Hindus had conceded to the Mussalman minorities in all provinces by the Lucknow Pact much more than their due, but the Hindus in India were being denied their due rights. They had been denied their due share of representation in the Bombay Council, although the Mussalmans of Presidency, though only 19 per cent of the population, were given 30 per cent representation. Never, again, in the history of local boards in India, had Hindus been elected to the presidency by Mussalman majorities though Hindu majorities in municipalities had often elected competent Mussalmans to the presidential chair. The Hindus had carried the Mahatma's science of surrender to its extreme limit, but had met no response from Mussalmans. In conclusion, he exhorted the Hindus to abolish untouchability, early marriage and promote higher education in the masses, start physical culture institutions and consolidate themselves and develop courage to stand by their rights and to sacrifice life for honour. — A. P.

SIND HINDUS

THEIR PRESENT DAY DEGENERACY.

MR. JAYAKAR ON NEED OF COMMUNAL AWAKENING.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 12.

In the course of his presidential address at the First Hindu Provincial Conference, Mr. M. R. Jayakar said that it was a most queer and significant sign of the change which had come over the Indian political horizon that men like Dr. Chaitram and his friends who were till lately in the forefront of the fighting lines in the political field were in the forefront of these Hindu Sabhas and that itself was a clear indication that behind this movement the forces were not those of hatred and illwill but of reconstruction and regeneration and reconciliation. This was not the first time that Hinduism had to stand behind its citadels. Such occasions had arisen in the history many times before. Students of Hindoism and Hindu culture could recall many instances of the sudden rise of Hinduism, of its performing certain wonderful functions and going to sleep again. Therefore, he exhorted the Hindus to take a broad view of this movement. A few years back, he said, Mahomedans were asleep and their percentage of educated men was low; it was so many per thousand, not so many per hundred. But soon they became self-conscious, ambitious and wakeful and this process quickened with the attitude of surrender on the part of Hindus till it made the Mahomedan conscious that he was a living potent force in the country. Hindus must likewise agitate and organise themselves. It was purely accidental that Government to-day was siding with Mahomedans in its weakness. It sided with the weak community with a view to get its support in its desire to retain its waning power and authority. Twenty years hence it was not unlikely it might side with Hindus if they found Mahomedans strong.

AN IMPORTANT MINORITY.

Referring to the position occupied by Hindus in Sind Mr. Jayakar said that a total population of 23 lakhs Hindus are in the minority of 9 lakhs but this minority has practically made modern Sind. The Hindus of Sind, I am told, pay 40 per cent of the land tax, about 70 per cent of the customs and almost all income tax and excise duty—an other words, about 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the total of the revenue of the province. The Hindus are, therefore, entitled to be treated as an important minority. If, therefore, they adopt the right course and agitate more and more, this aspect of their movement is bound to succeed. Unfortunately, at present Sindhi politics are, in popular mind, confined to less or more supply of water in Kariars. If the Sind Hindus want to make themselves heard let them organise a bureau of information and train up young men who should be thoroughly up-to-date on all matters concerning Sindhi which are to come before the Council and who should attend the Council Sessions and place at the disposal of the members of the Council their knowledge and information on all questions affecting Sind, which are otherwise decided in ignorance and indifference.

A DANGEROUS LEGISLATIVE MEASURE.

Mr. Jayakar then warned the Hindus of Sind against another measure which was going to be introduced by the Government for Hyderabad, namely, the registration of marriages bill, which apparently appearing harmless was likely to be fraught with mischievous consequences. Under its provisions any non-Hindu having abducted or kidnapped a Hindu woman could take her before a registrar and get a declaration from her that they were married, thus legitimating a tie born of force, cajolery or ignorance. It was a sign of the times that the pernicious principle of caste preferences and caste-generalising was being set up by Government in the public sphere and in the corporate order to that adopted by ancient Brahmin rule in India. He, therefore, exhorted the Hindu Sabha to create a centre of inter-communication between the Council and the Sind affairs, to carry on propaganda in other parts of the presidency and lastly to start centres of instructions of Hindu culture which was the best tie that would link up Sind with other parts of the Presidency. — A. P.

DR. CHOITRAM ON PRESENT-DAY DEGENERACY OF COMMUNITY.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Oct. 12.

A special feature of the first Sindhi Provincial Hindu Conference is the attendance as delegates of representatives of almost all the Panthayars from every nook and corner of Sindhi. The Chairman, Dr. Chaitram, in the welcome address, pointed out that this was the first occasion in the history of Sindhi when such an assemblage had gathered together to deliberate and find ways and means for the advancement and unity of the Hindus of Sindhi. He deplored the present plight of Hindus, of their impotency in defending their religion, honour, life and property. The latest instance of this degeneration had come from a town of Sindhi, Garhiyasin, where an assembly of 200 Hindus was attacked and put to flight and thrown into panic by a dozen or so of roving Mussalmans. It

(Continued in column 5.)

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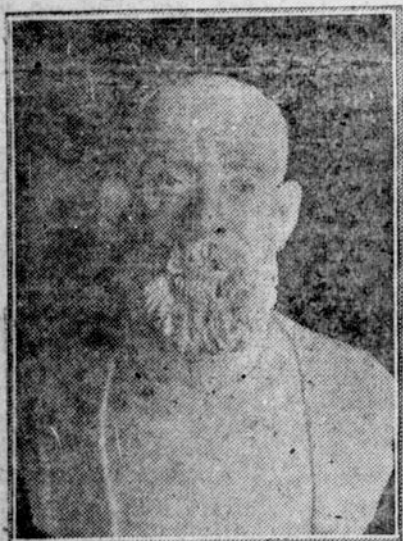
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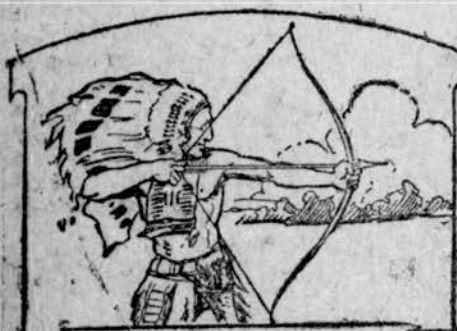
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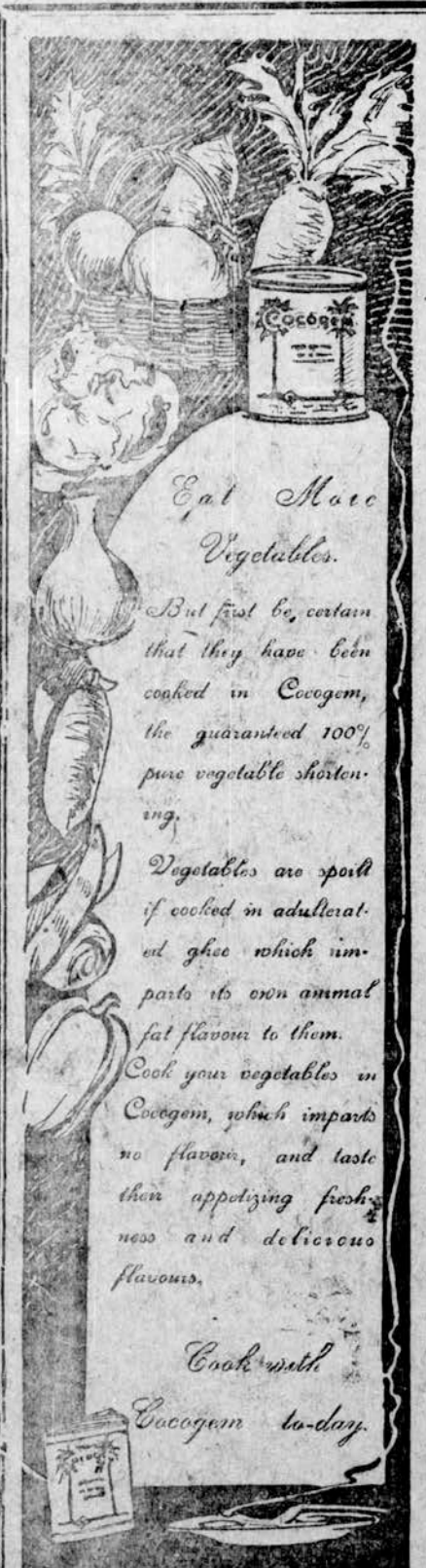
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OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

i.e. the secondary producer—the worker in our various industries. Let us first consider the Primary producer.

The Primary Producer.

His commitments are:

- long term e.g. tenancy or occupancy contracts land settlement contracts, debt due to the sower.
- short-term viz., purchases of seed or manure and other expenditure for cultivation and maintenance until the harvest is secured.

I have already shown how the raising of the rate of Exchange seriously increases the burdens of the cultivators in respect of such long-term contracts so I need not enlarge on it again here. As for the short-term commitments they are entered into by the cultivator on the strength of the returns he may have got from his previous crop. It is well-known that if the previous crop has sold at good prices, more manure etc. is used and better cultivation given to the succeeding crop. If, on the contrary, the previous crop has realized very poor prices, the cultivator has himself no heart to undergo any expense for manure etc. Even if he had, his sower would not permit him such extravagance, because the poor proceeds of the crop would have barely covered advances already made, and the sower would only advance the barest minimum to keep his debtor alive over the next season. Sir Basil Blackett evidently has not thought out this phase of the problem at all or he would see that a most grievous wrong has been done to the Indian cultivator by allowing Exchange to go up from 154.4 gold in May 1924, when the crops were sown to 182.4 gold in February March, 1925 when the same crops had to be harvested.

However, the losses resulting from these short-term commitments are suffered and done with in one or two seasons. This is not the case with the long-term commitments, which continue a burden for all time. Re-adjustment does some even in these but never voluntarily. The settlement officer will not readily revise the assessment downwards, and only very strong evidence of the cultivators inability to bear a higher burden will induce a revision, but then he will no doubt revise it. Nothing, however, compels the landlord to revise his rents until tenants run away. Nothing will induce the sower to reduce his dues. He will have the cultivator sold out bag and baggage. It will, therefore, be seen that in respect of these commitments the effect of raising the Exchange is not temporary, and the necessary re-adjustment can never be smooth.

The Second Producer.

This is the man working in our factories. His fate depends on the profitable working of our factories. If the working is good, the workman gets his wages as usual. If the working shows a loss, some men are turned off. If markets "continue" bad, the employer tries to reduce wages or shuts down altogether. In other words workers have either to lower their stand of living or to starve altogether.

Position of Factories

It is, therefore, the position of the factory that we must consider here. The factory has also two kinds of commitments:

- long term—capital, debenture or other capital debt, contracts for power etc.
- short-term—contracts for purchases of raw material and stores and contracts with labour i.e. wages and contracts for working capital money.

Of these short-term commitments, the factory cannot help losing money on the raw materials, stores etc. already bought, but this is of course temporary, and the factory can hope to buy cheaper next time on account of the higher exchange. When it comes to wages of labour, it is much more difficult. Labour does not readily accept a reduced wage, but reduced it has to be, if re-adjustment is to be effected to the new level of prices and exchange. This leads to bitter struggles between employers and employed and results in strikes and in immense economic loss to the community as a whole, and to the working classes in particular.

This phase of the readjustments that Government's Currency Policy has forced upon our industries is to be seen to-day in the efforts of our Cotton Mills to reduce wages of Bombay Mill-hands. Even those most closely connected with this industry have so little appreciation of the real source of their troubles that I have heard intelligent mill-owners say they won't discuss Government's Exchange Policy, because it was politics! They do not seem to see that it is "the most fundamental element" of their "economic" existence.

Even the "Chronicle" in its anxiety to put up a strong fight for labour, has gone

astray, and made some extraordinary charges against Japanese Mills and their labour in order to explain the very serious Japanese competition in the piece-goods market. I will, therefore, later on, by a concrete example, show how it is "the present depreciation of Japanese Exchange" that is the principal source of trouble.

Their Plight.

For the present, we shall consider the next item of a factory's short-term commitments, viz., cost of working-capital. It may seem to the layman that readjustment of this item should be easy. The lender must be some banker or financier. He could be made to see that the factory could not afford a higher interest charge, and could be made to reduce it, and in any case even with the same charge for interest the cost ought to be smaller, because less working capital would be needed in view of the lower cost of Raw Material, Stores and Stocks. But "the contrary is the case." The Banker sees that the factory is losing money. It is no concern of his if the loss is due to Exchange manipulations. What he is concerned with is the solvency of his borrower. As soon as he sees that a factory is losing money, he considers it a financially weaker proposition, and his first concern is to reduce his own risk i.e., to cut down his own loan to that particular factory.

As the factory has to go on working, it is obliged to cast about for more finance from some other source, and its difficulties being known to every wide-awake financier it does not get the needed money, except on "much more onerous terms." Sometimes, it may fail to get any additional money at all, and then its only resource is to liquidate its stocks promptly for whatever they may fetch in order to get ready cash. The cash so obtained is the most costly of all the finance, and as soon as such a stage is reached, a "most vicious circle is started."

Selling of this kind is at once noticed in the market, and results in—

- scaring away the buyer.
- compelling a further cut in prices as a consequence
- further frightening away the buyer in the anxiety to make cash
- further cut in prices and demoralization of market.
- compelling even financially and strong mills to follow the selling policy of the weaker mill
- creation of a general atmosphere that the whole industry was in a very bad way, thereby making further financing very difficult, if not impossible for all concerns in that particular industry
- and finally forcing the weakest concerns into liquidation.

We see all these points of Government's Currency Policy exemplified to-day in all those Indian industries that have to depend on consumption of their products in India itself, and more particularly in the Cotton Mill industry.

However, what I wanted to make clear was that even of the three "temporary" commitments of the factory

only the cost of raw material and stores is proportionately reduced.

Labour could not be reduced without a more or less bitter struggle and cost of working-capital, finance is not reduced but increased, and ultimately forces many concerns into liquidation.

(To be continued.)

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The General Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Political Conference wires from Sitapur city:—

Arrangements for the 19th U. P. Provincial Political Conference at Sitapur which meets on the 18th and 19th instant, are proceeding apace. Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Pandita Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru will reach on the evening of the 17th and Maulana Shaukat Ali, the President-elect arrives on the 17th at 10 a.m.

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru will put up at the Town Hall. The Ali Brothers will stay with Quazi Habibullah Asrafi. The Reception Committee has arranged for the board of delegates. The Subjects Committee meets on the 17th and 18th instant.

Mahatmaj will receive an address from the Municipal and District Boards and various other bodies.

There will be a Depressed Classes Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi will address a ladies' meeting and will open the Exhibition of Khadi cloths and other Swadeshi articles. On the 18th instant, the Conference will hold its sessions in the spacious Municipal Park, Lalbagh. There will also be a spinning competition.

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AHMEDBAD LETTER.

TOWN-PLANNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 9.

The Ellis Bridge Town-planning Scheme had led to a conflict between a section of the capitalists and Prof. Swaminarayan on the one hand and the Municipality as represented by Mr. Vallabhai on the other. A considerable portion of the land covered under this scheme is owned by local Shethias and as they will have to pay the benefit-increments if the scheme is passed and put into operation or to part with it at present market rates or perhaps even at lower rates still, they are naturally not in love with it. Their opposition is, thus, intelligible but one fails to understand what Prof. Swaminarayan has to do with it. Mr. Vallabhai assures us that the scheme does not affect very many agriculturists and that even where it does he is prepared to make it as unobjectionable and mild as possible. The only way, therefore, in which the opposition could be continued in the name of the agriculturists is to prove by figures and statistics that Mr. Vallabhai is wrong; but instead of doing it Prof. Swaminarayan talks of trade-depression, and mill-strikes and the futility of development schemes as such. He, therefore, naturally fails to appeal to the people who really do want some relief from the overcongestion which is ruining the city's health, and unless he presents a better scheme by which to develop Ahmedabad or confines himself to the specific features of the present scheme which may be objectionable, his opposition in conjunction with capitalists who have done nothing to develop Ahmedabad and who want to do nothing will only detract from his reputation as a champion of popular causes.

A NOVEL PROPAGANDA.

The Bhargur Rishi Nivas of Broach is an institution based on the old Gurukul system where students and teachers live together as members of the same family and where a definite outlook upon life as opposed to more instruction in particular subjects is sought to be inculcated. This institution, however, suffers, like its confreres, from a dearth of funds and rather than rely on the orthodox method of civilised begging for making good this deficiency, it has adopted the rather novel method of sending out a Kirtankar who makes Hari-Kathas and gives the proceeds thereof to the institution. One such function was organised here on Monday and all those who witnessed it could not but have been struck by the superiority of this method for enlisting popular sympathies for a cause or institution as well as for tapping popular resources for the same.

A DESHI DISPENSARY.

The local Vaidya Sabha's demand in connection with the need of the local municipality running a Deshi Dispensary has at last been finally disposed of by the decision of the Sanitary Committee that the Municipality will undertake to bear the first six months' expenses of running one if the Vaidya Sabha undertakes to start it under its own responsibility and patronage. The Municipality is not prepared to undertake the venture itself.

The local Liberal League has decided to invite the next session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference to this city during the Easter holidays. It has also decided to invite Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to preside on that occasion.

The Devi Upasak Mandal had organised during the Navaratri holidays a course of lectures on the Shakti cult and they were delivered on each of the nine days.

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KAKORI TRAIN DACOITY CASE

31 PERSONS UNDER ARREST.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 12.

The number of persons arrested in connection with the Kakori train dacoity case is now 31. Of these thirteen persons have already been brought to Lucknow and arrangements are being made to bring the rest here soon. On the application of the prosecuting inspector, Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, who will try this case, granted two weeks' remand for all the accused confined in the Lucknow jail.

Pandit Harkarannath Misra, M.L.A., and Babu Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.C., counsel for the defence, objected to the remand being granted on the ground that nothing had hitherto been put forward before them which showed that the accused were concerned with the crime attributed to them. The Magistrate overruled this objection. Permission was granted to the lawyers to visit the arrested persons in jail whenever necessary. The Special Magistrate ordered that the letters should be removed from all arrested persons who had been brought to Lucknow. Amongst others, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited the accused Sitabhai at Lucknow jail on Saturday—A. P.

PATNA DECISIONS.

SUPPORT IN TAMIL NAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

Despite attempts made in certain quarters to paint the Patna decisions of the All-India Congress Committee as black as they could be, the generality of Congressmen in the Tamil Nad are taking to them in the spirit in which they were agreed to, and at the very first Taluk Conference held since the Patna meeting at Rajapalagam, an orthodox Non-co-operation centre, on Sunday last a resolution was passed heartily supporting the Patna decision. The Coimbatore Town Congress executive has resolved in furtherance of the Patna resolutions to enlist at least a thousand members under the new franchise before the coming Deepavali. The Tamil Nadu executive is meeting on Sunday next to consider the Patna Decisions. I understand that the General Secretary of the All-India Swarajya Party is circulating all provincial Swarajya Party organisations in the country to enlist as many members as possible to make the Congress thoroughly representative of the nation.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS

BEHAR SWARAJ PARTY CANDIDATES

PATNA, Oct. 12.

The Swaraj Party is putting up its own candidates in the forthcoming election for the Council of State. For the four seats allotted to this province in the Council of State the Swaraj Party candidates are:—Mahomedan constituency—Mr. Mahomed Zubir, bar-at-law, Chairman of the Monghyr District Board; non-Mahomedan constituencies:—Messrs. Manohar Prasad (Chairman, Champa Municipality), Anugrah Narain Sinha, (Chairman District Board, Gaya), and Hari Kishan Singh (Vice-Chairman, Monghyr District Board). All these candidates are Congressmen.—A. P.



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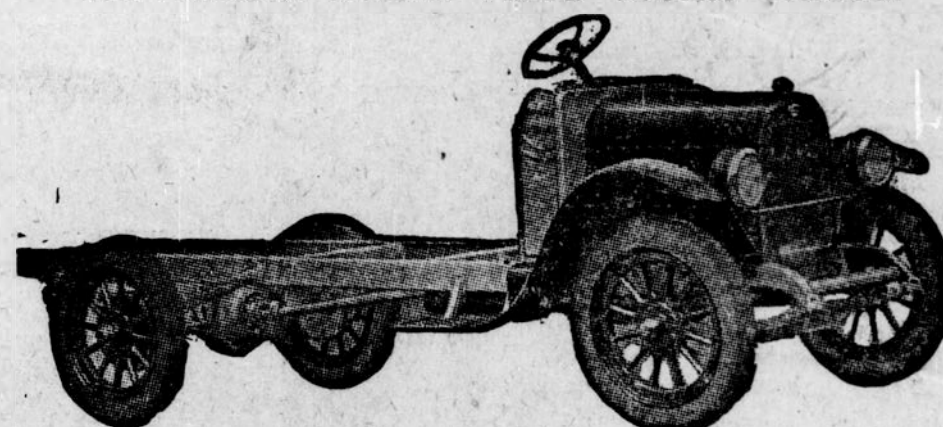
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